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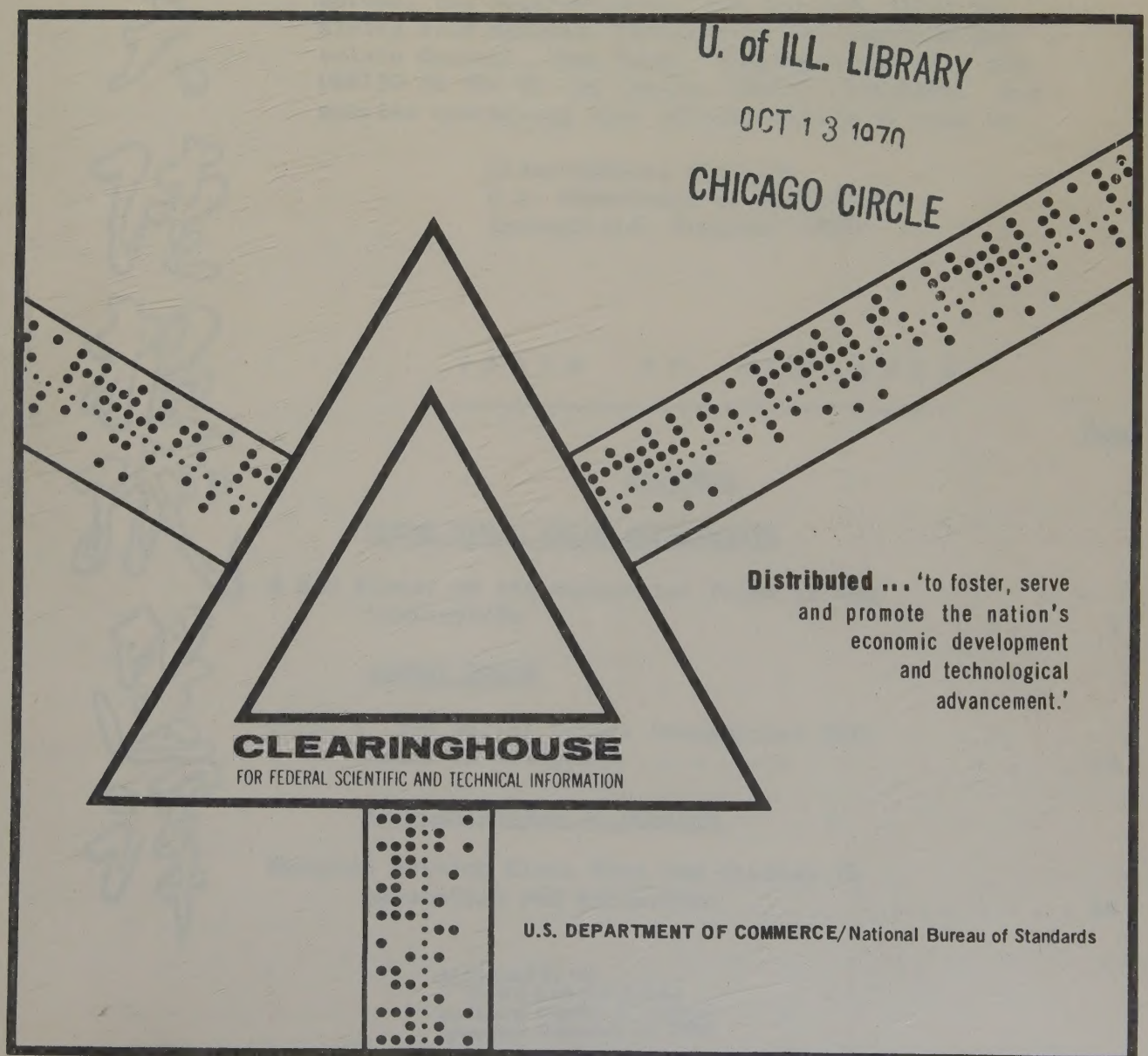
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* NATIONAL *
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MODEL RURAL TRADE COOPERATIVE

A Red Banner on the Commercial Front in the Countryside

- report on Shihpanyen supply and marketing cooperative, Lin hsien, Honan Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 14, 1970)

The following story tells how a rural supply and marketing cooperative in Honan, formed with capital raised by the peasants themselves, faithfully serves the masses.--SCMP Ed.

Since its establishment, Shihpanyen supply and marketing cooperative, Lin hsien, Honan Province, has been guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and has wholeheartedly served the people. During the violent class struggle and struggle between the two lines, it has perseveringly adhered to the orientation of socialism and made enormous contributions toward pushing forward the development of agricultural production and promoting economy in the mountain area. It has become a red banner on the commercial front in the countryside.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Brightens the Road of Progress

Shihpanyen supply and marketing cooperative was set up after the agrarian reform by the poor and lower-middle peasants of Shihpanyen in a remote area on Taihang Mountain by raising capital and forming the cooperative themselves. Cherishing the proletarian emotion "not forgetting the Communist Party when winning emancipation; not forgetting Chairman Mao when living in happiness," the workers of this supply and marketing cooperative shouldered the load put on them by their class brothers. Obeying Chairman

Mao's teaching, "The general policy guiding our economic and financial work is to develop the economy and insure supplies," they carried with them two baskets loaded with goods, going from one village to another in the mountain area, sending goods to and purchasing farm products from every house all the year round. They worked conscientiously for the masses.

When Shihpanyen supply and marketing cooperative was advancing triumphantly along the course charted by Chairman Mao, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the Ministry of Commerce audaciously peddled the counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods of "putting profits in command" and "putting practical work in the first position" and jammed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. This gust of evil wind once influenced the work of Shihpanyen supply and marketing cooperative to a certain extent. At that moment, some administrative leaders of the supply and marketing cooperative thought that theirs was an advanced unit and they should fix the target higher and get much more profit. Some others suggested laying emphasis on their business work.

This question attracted the close attention of the Party branch of the supply and marketing cooperative. Bearing this question in mind, the leading members of the Party branch studied Chairman Mao's teaching and realized that whether proletarian politics or business work should be brought to the fore was a major problem concerning the road which the supply and marketing cooperative would take and the orientation to which it should adhere. To solve this question, they organized all workers of the supply and marketing cooperative to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the life blood of all economic work." They realized that the chief cause of the temporary emergence of such incorrect ideas and methods of work as mentioned above among a few workers was that they did not bring proletarian politics to the fore in their work and had not perseveringly studied Chairman Mao's works. Many people learned an impressive lesson, saying: "In conducting socialist commerce, we must in no way bury ourselves in business work without paying attention to politics and confine our scope to money without looking at the orientation. Before taking each step, we must see whether we are going along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao."

After that, the workers of this supply and marketing cooperative had a deeper proletarian affection for Chairman Mao and were more conscious in studying Chairman Mao's works. They set up a system of study of Chairman Mao's works and carried out this system no matter how short time was available and how pressing their tasks might be, and insured that the study of Chairman Mao's works was put in the first position in all circumstances. Since then, they have perseveringly adhered to the orientation of socialism despite any outside interference.

During the three years of natural disasters when the national economy met temporary difficulties and Liu Shao-ch'i widely peddled "san-tzu i-pao" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods, the class enemies incited Shihpanyen supply and marketing cooperative to sell the native and sideline products purchased in the mountain area in the free

market. But the workers of this cooperative who were armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought saw the situation clearly and perseveringly resisted this gust of evil wind. They said: "Chairman Mao teaches us that 'only socialism can save China.' The policy of socialist commerce is to develop economy and insure supplies and not just to make money."

During those three years, Shihpanyen supply and marketing cooperative delivered to the State all the over 100 catties of dried and fresh fruits and precious herbal medicine gathered in the mountain area and fulfilled the State plan of procurement every year.

To consolidate the socialist front in the countryside, Shihpanyen supply and marketing cooperative not only carried out its work of supply and marketing conscientiously, but also actively helped the communes and brigades to develop agriculture and collective sideline production. At Nanshantanao, lying 1,800 meters above sea level in Ch'efokou brigade, Shihpanyen commune, there was more than 300 mow of wasteland, which could be used for growing precious medicinal herbs. Learning about this, the supply and marketing cooperative immediately sent an investigation group to this brigade. After making investigation and discussing the matter with the poor and lower-middle peasants, this group suggested establishing a farm for growing medicinal herbs in this brigade. Establishment of this farm would help change the outlook of the mountain area and develop the collective economy.

The leadership of Ch'efokou brigade adopted the suggestion of this investigation group and selected 18 poor and lower-middle peasants to set up a "May 7 medicinal herb farm" at Nanshantanao. After this medicinal herb farm was established, the supply and marketing cooperative gave it active support from all sides. When herb seedlings were needed, the workers of the supply and marketing cooperative, crossing mountains and rivers, went to buy them from far-away places. When piglings were needed, the cadres of the supply and marketing cooperative crossed mountains and brought some piglings to the farm.

With the help of the supply and marketing cooperative, the "May 7" medicinal herb farm was run with ever better results. This long dormant, barren mountain became a base area for developing agricultural and sideline production. In the last year alone, this medicinal herb farm harvested more than 6,000 catties of grain and 30,000 catties of vegetables, planted 1,600 apple trees and cultivated more than 40 kinds of medicinal herbs, gaining a total income of more than 6,000 yuan.

The establishment of "May 7 medicinal herb farm" was only an example of Shihpanyen supply and marketing cooperative in helping the people of the mountain area in developing production. For many years in the past, the supply and marketing cooperative helped various production teams in Shihpanyen commune in developing the collective sideline production in 20 items, furnished a big amount of capital for developing agricultural production, opened new resources of native and special products to meet the State's needs, and gave vigorous support for the socialist construction in the

motherland. The people of the mountain area praised Shihpanyen supply and marketing cooperative for "having taken the correct road." The workers of the supply and marketing cooperative said in excitement: "It is Chairman Mao's thinking that illuminates our road of progress!"

Working and Behaving in Accordance with the "Three Constantly Read Articles"

In studying Chairman Mao's works, the workers of Shihpanyen supply and marketing cooperative take the "three constantly read articles" as their permanent reminder. They take with them their copies of the "three constantly read articles" wherever they go, and study and apply them in a living way, and put forward this resounding slogan: "We work and behave in accordance with the 'three constantly read articles.'" They take the three bright images of Chang Szu-te, Norman Bethune and the Foolish Old Man as their example, and "completeness" and "thoroughness" in serving the people have become the criteria in their deeds.

Shihpanyen is surrounded by rolling mountains with steep slopes and cliffs and winding paths. Whether in summer when the sun is scorching or in winter when the mountain is snowclad, the workers of the supply and marketing cooperative always perseveringly carry loads up the mountain and deliver goods to the door.

It was the eve of the Chinese New Year when the mountain was clad in snow. Sales assistant Shih Ch'uan-ch'ang was on his way delivering goods to Tunghsiaonao. When he came to a dangerous part of the path called the "nose of the king of hell," he found jagged ice covering the way for more than 10 meters. He made several attempts but could not get forward. Should he proceed or draw back? He hesitated. But, he immediately recalled Chairman Mao's teaching about "completeness" and "thoroughness" in serving the people and he reminded himself of the needs of the masses. He deeply felt that what he could take up to the mountain was not only a jar of kerosene and a basketful of edible salt, but what was more important, great leader Chairman Mao's concern for the people of the mountain area. He was filled with vigor and made up his mind. He would rather run a big risk than leave some difficulty to the masses. The path was too narrow for him to pass with two loads on his shoulders. But he took these two loads up the mountain one after the other. The ice was slippery, but he resolutely took off his shoes and, treading the pricking ice, went up the path step by step. Eventually, he overcame the difficulty and reach the peak. He went to the villages one after another, sending the goods for the Chinese New Year to every household of poor and lower-middle peasants. The poor and lower-middle peasants and the commune members were deeply touched.

On another occasion, a comrade of the supply and marketing cooperative was sending goods to Kuochiachuang brigade when he saw a portable plow of this brigade could not be used because a screw had been damaged and the supply and marketing cooperative did not have screws of this type. It was necessary to walk 30 li to and back on the mountain to buy such a screw,

which cost only 6 fen (0.06 yuan). Some people said: "This is a business of only 6 fen. The money would not be sufficient to pay for the damage to the shoe sole by walking 30 li on the mountain. This is unprofitable." But the workers of Shihpanyen supply and marketing cooperative were of the opinion that this business of only 6 fen was a major problem reflecting the cooperative's policy of business and viewpoint toward the masses. They would rather walk 30 li on the mountain than leave production to be hindered even slightly.

The next day, the comrade of the supply and marketing cooperative crossed mountains and bought a screw and sent it to the production team. The poor and lower-middle peasants said their praise unanimously: "The supply and marketing cooperative works for the masses in a way more reliable than we do the work ourselves." "The supply and marketing cooperative really is run to the satisfaction of the poor and lower-middle peasants."

One day in late February this year, Tawanghsiang production team lying on a mountain top over 1,000 meters above sea level rang up the supply and marketing cooperative and left this message: "To reap a new bumper harvest in agriculture this year, our team will start blasting away a part of the mountain for building a canal tomorrow. We urgently need 500 catties of dynamite." The supply and marketing cooperative immediately promised to deliver the dynamite to the worksite in time. However, snow fell on Taihang Mountain that night and the winding path on the mountain was snowclad.

What should be done? The revolutionary committee of the supply and marketing cooperative made a decision: When difficulty is greater, we should all the more think of the masses and we must deliver goods to the mountain according to plan no matter what difficulty we may meet. Li Lin-yuan, a communist and chairman of the revolutionary committee, immediately led four sales assistants and set out taking with them the dynamite and detonators.

The path leading to Tawanghsiang production team was a dangerous one. It was like a ladder in the distance hanging on the sky-scraping cliff. The mountain was high, the path narrow and the snow slippery. Each one of them was carrying dynamite and detonators weighing 100 catties. They had to make a strenuous effort before putting a step forward. But, they firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching and took Chang Szu-te, Bethune and the Foolish Old Man as their example. They were more determined to move on when the danger was greater. Li Lin-yuan and all others loudly recited a quotation from Chairman Mao Tse-tung: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." Firmly grasping the carrying pole with one hand and clutching at the bush on the cliff with the other hand, they moved forward dauntlessly step by step.

After more than four hours' hard struggle, they eventually delivered the goods to Tawanghsiang production team. Many old poor peasants were touched, saying: "In the old society, the landlord's jackals came up the

mountain in winter to demand and force repayment of debts and the speculative merchants came to blackmail us. Now, despite the heavy snow, you have brought us means of production. Our supply and marketing cooperative really serves the people."

Ideologically Building the Wall of Steel for Keeping Out Erosion

Only when the people are revolutionized can they take the road of revolutionization and run socialist commerce well. The workers of Shih-panyen supply and marketing cooperative conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teachings, continuously strengthen their viewpoint of class struggle and always guard against the attack by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie. They arm themselves with the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought and ideologically build a wall of steel to keep out erosion, thereby defeating time and again attacks by sugar-coated bullets by the class enemies and erosion by bourgeois ideas.

Comrade Li Lien-yuan, chairman of the revolutionary committee, was a staunch fighter who defied the "fragrant breeze" and "sugar-coated bullets." In the spring of 1962, a bad element came to the supply and marketing cooperative to buy a batch of commodities for speculation and was refused on the spot by Li. A few days later, this bad element secretly sent a basketful of potatoes to Li's home while he was away. Upon returning home, Li learned this and decided to take it as teaching material by negative example for teaching all workers of the supply and marketing cooperative to resist corruption.

The bad element called on him again early next morning. Seeing him, Li said to him sternly: "Get out of here! You want to buy me over with this trick. You are blind." Thus saying, he threw this basketful of potatoes out of the door. The bad element was so scared that he hurriedly picked up the potatoes and ran away dejectedly.

That night, Li called a meeting of all workers of this cooperative and told them what had happened. He said: "The speculator sent us not a basketful of potatoes but a 'sugar bullet' of the bourgeoisie and a 'poisonous pill' which is sweet to the mouth but is fatal! We must sharpen our vigilance a hundred fold against these bad elements who undermine the socialist commerce, and must not fall into their trap."

Led by Li Lien-yuan, the workers of the supply and marketing cooperative paid very close attention to establishing the excellent style of a socialist commercial worker of being honest and observing the laws.

The elder sister of a procurement assistant once took a pig for sale to the supply and marketing cooperative. This pig was weighed and found to be 6 catties below the standard of procurement set down by the State. His sister said: "I need money badly. You can just add some weight and this pig can pass the standard. Why be so stiff-necked!" This procurement assistant refused flatly: "Which of the workers of the supply

and marketing cooperative does not have relatives? If they violate the State's procurement policy to benefit their relatives, how should the socialist commerce be run? In no way should we benefit the individual at the expense of the public." Hearing this, his sister made a self-criticism on the spot and took the pig back home and fed it for half a month. She sold the pig to the supply and marketing cooperative when it reached the State's standard of procurement.

The people on the mountain deeply trusted the ideological character of the workers of Shihpanyen supply and marketing cooperative of wholeheartedly serving the people and being honest and observing the laws. This touching scene was often seen during the harvesting season:

The commune members take their loads and basketfuls of hawthorn, pears, apples and pepper to the supply and marketing cooperative and, after saying hello to the assistants there, hurried back to carry out production in their production teams. They totally entrust the procurement assistants of the supply and marketing cooperative with the formalities of weighing, rating and calculating the money. Then, the workers of the supply and marketing cooperative deposit in the bank the money payable for the goods purchased and will bring the bills of the deposit to the production team when they send goods to the mountain.

A blood-and-flesh relationship was established between the supply and marketing cooperative and the masses. The local masses called the supply and marketing cooperative "a supply and marketing cooperative run to the satisfaction of the mountain people."

Handing Down One Generation After Another the Spirit of Using a Carrying Pole To Make Revolution

When it was established, Shihpanyen supply and marketing cooperative had a capital of less than 100 yuan and only "four big pieces" of equipment, namely, a carrying pole, an oil lamp, an abacus, and a table from a temple used as a counter. With agricultural production developed and the people's living standard heightened, the supply and marketing cooperative had its tasks enhanced and its scale expanded with each passing day. During the early period after its establishment, this cooperative had only one sales department. It now has 16 branches and agents and employs more than 30 people instead of only four in the past. Its capital fund has expanded to 80,000 yuan. Its total volume of annual procurement and marketing amounts to over 800,000 yuan and it deals in more than 2,000 varieties of commodities as against four or five in the past.

In spite of all changes that have taken place, Shihpanyen supply and marketing cooperative has not changed its orientation of perseveringly running itself in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, its workers have not changed their thinking and style of hard struggle and their spirit of "using a carrying pole to make revolution."

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "A firm and correct political orientation is inseparable from a style of hard struggle," the Party branch of the supply and marketing cooperative usually paid particular attention to teaching the workers of this cooperative to preserve the style of hard working and plain living. Some time ago, a few people in the cooperative saw that many department stores had glass counters, so that they wanted to remove their counter built with earth and brick and put in its place a glass counter costing 200 yuan. They said: "The earthen counter looks rustic. Now we have a great deal of money. There is no trouble in getting a glass counter."

However, the Party branch took this question very seriously, holding that this reflected the weakened concept of hard struggle in the minds of some people and that if this was not pointed out in time and was allowed to develop, some comrades would probably degenerate ideologically. It organized all workers of the cooperative to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle," while bearing in their minds the question of whether or not the old counter should be replaced.

After study and discussion, all realized that one's service for the people was not determined by whether or not the counter was nice-looking but by whether or not one's ideological consciousness was high, and that one could work equally well behind an earthen counter so long as there was Mao Tse-tung's thought in one's mind. Those who formerly suggested changing the counter learned a very impressive lesson. They were deeply touched, saying: "When the idea of keeping up appearances and seeking comfort in daily life expands, the idea of hard struggle will weaken. One who forgets hard struggle will go astray."

Because the Party branch has tightly grasped the education of preserving the style of hard working and plain living, the kerosene lamp which has been used for many years in this supply and marketing cooperative now remains intact; the abacus which was used when the cooperative was established is still in use; in the office and the sales departments are placed "treasure boxes" for containing every piece of waste paper, every used nail and every bit of broken string, which will be used whenever they can serve the purpose; the carrying pole which was used when the cooperative was established has become the "heirloom" of the cooperative. Old workers of this cooperative have always been using it and the newcomers are also given it to carry loads up the mountain.

Li Lin-yuan who was near 50 years of age led other workers of the supply and marketing cooperative to preserve the style of hard struggle. Throughout the past 24 years, he often got together with others to carry loads up the mountain and to the countryside. He went in the fore wherever there was difficulty and the path was dangerous. It was very late in the night when once he came away from a meeting in the hsien-government seat. The hsien authority had arranged for him to take a car early next morning.

But, he said: "Carrying one more passenger in the car means reducing the load of goods it carries by more than 100 catties. I better follow the old practice and walk home climbing the mountain and carrying a load." Thus saying, he took with him his carrying pole and went to the foodstuff company to buy five piglings. He carried the piglings back to the supply and marketing cooperative that night, climbing a mountain more than 1,000 meters above sea level.

Led by Li Lin-yuan, the workers of the supply and marketing cooperative always departed with a load of native products and returned with another load of goods whenever they went away to buy goods, to attend a meeting or to visit their kinsmen at home. The son of assistant Yang Ch'i-hsiang was very ill and he received a letter from home telling him to hurry home. At that moment, he still followed the glorious tradition of "never leaving or returning to the mountain empty-handed." Before coming home, he took two basketfuls of eggs to Chingwan station to be transported to another place. When returning, he carried 75 catties of sundry goods and cloth back to the supply and marketing cooperative.

A year ago, a group of youths came to work in Shihpanyen supply and marketing cooperative. At the beginning, they were delighted to be able to come to work with this advanced unit. Some time later, however, some of them wavered ideologically. They said to themselves: "In Shihpanyen, we have to climb mountains whenever we go out, and we also have to carry loads. We sometimes run into a thunderstorm in summer. The ground is frozen and the path slippery in winter. We are all in a sweat even when the weather is fine. What good will we come to if we are to work on in this way?"

Upon discovering these living ideas, Li Lin-yuan and Yuan Yao-tsung, vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, organized the youths to visit an exhibition of class education held on the mountain. They walked along the winding path which the mountain people paced before the liberation when they had to fled this place. On their way, they were told how the poor and lower-middle peasants were bitterly oppressed by the landlords and exploited by the evil merchants in the old society. They shed tears when they heard the story. When they returned to the supply and marketing cooperative, the Party branch again told them the history of the founding of the supply and marketing cooperative by means of a carrying pole.

Li Lin-yuan said meaningfully to the youths: "We climb mountains and carry loads for the revolutionary cause and for the sake of the poor and lower-middle peasant class brothers. We carry loads of goods up the mountain just to show Chairman Mao's concern for the mountain people; we carry loads of native products down the mountain just to show the mountain people's love for the socialist motherland. Carrying loads is hard work. Yet we find happiness in this hard work!"

Educated, the youths enhanced their class consciousness. They unanimously expressed that they would never forget the class suffering but

will bear firmly in their minds the class hatred and follow the footprints of the old generation and take the road of hard struggle for the rest of their lives.

Now the Party branch and the revolutionary committee of Shihpanyen supply and marketing cooperative have formulated a system: All newcomers must attend three classes, first, class education, second, study of the "three constantly read articles," and third, history of founding of an enterprise through hard struggle. They are determined to hand down one generation after another the spirit of using a carrying pole to make revolution.

Proceeding along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, Shihpanyen supply and marketing cooperative has made remarkable achievements in its work. But, the workers of this supply and marketing cooperative are not contented with these achievements. When entering the great seventies, they will work harder to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and are determined to hold high the banner of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress" and to win still greater victories on the road of continuing revolution!

Investigation Group under National Supply
and Marketing General Cooperative,
Correspondence Group under Lin Hsien
Revolutionary Committee, and
NCNA Reporter

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EXPORT TRADE

China's 1970 Spring Export Commodities Fair Opens in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 15, 1970)

china's 1970 spring export commodities fair opened here today.

the fair is being held in the first spring of the great seventies, when the situation is excellent both at home and abroad. china is in the midst of a new upsurge in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. guided by invincible mao tsetung thought and inspired by the spirit of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party, the chinese people are rallying still more closely around the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. holding aloft the banner of unity and victory, they have entered the great seventies with proud strides and soaring revolutionary enthusiasm and are winning ever greater new victories. all this is fully reflected at the fair with an abundance of exhibits and illustrations.

the mansion housing the fair, standing at haichu square in the centre of the city, is gaily decorated with red flags. huge slogans around the building or tied to anchored balloons over the square read: "long live great marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation" "people of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons exclamation if such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now exclamation" "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland exclamation be ready at all times to wipe out the enemy intruders exclamation" "long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation" "unite to win still greater victories exclamation" and "go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism exclamation"

a grand opening ceremony took place at 9 o'clock this morning. among the several thousand people attending the ceremony were businessmen from dozens of countries and regions, overseas chinese and compatriots from hongkong and macao, and the staff of the fair.

chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and director of the fair, spoke at the ceremony. he said that the current international situation made the days increasingly tougher for imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. this was precisely as what our great leader chairman mao had pointed out long before, "the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily." "to save itself from defeat," chen yu said, "in asia, u.s. imperialism is expanding its war of aggression in indo-china. resorting to still more vicious and cunning counter-revolutionary dual tactics, the nixon government is bent on pushing the so-called new asia policy of having asians fight asians and the 'nixon doctrine'. under the wing of u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism has revived and is vainly attempting to realize its old dream of 'greater east asia co-prosperity sphere'. the u.s.-japan military collusion has fostered a dangerous aggressive force in asia. in the middle east, u.s. imperialism keeps instigating israeli zionists to occupy

arab territories illegally, expand its aggression against arab countries and further persecute the palestinian people. u.s. imperialism is the most ferocious common enemy of the people of the world. the people throughout the world must form a broad international united front against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys."

speaking of the excellent situation in china, chen yu said: "the year since the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party has been a year of unity, a year of victory, a year in which the dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated. invincible mao tsetung thought has been popularized on an unprecedented scale among the 700 million chinese people. this has been turned into a tremendous motive force. guided by chairman mao's great principle of 'grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war', both industry and agriculture are thriving and a new upsurge in the national economy is taking shape."

"china's export commodities fair", he said, "has all along followed chairman mao's teachings, upheld the foreign trade policy of equality, mutual benefit and the exchange of what one has for what one needs, and energetically promoted the normal trade contacts with various countries and regions of the world so as to further china's friendly relations with them."

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the fair demonstrates in a concentrated way that china has achieved all her successes and victories under the wise leadership of chairman mao and they are victories for mao tsetung thought. in the pavilion of chairman mao's works, it can be seen that the people of all nationalities in china are broadening and deepening the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and that the great spiritual force of mao tsetung thought has been transformed into a powerful material force.

the fair is composed of many pavilions arranged in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, where a wider range of products than ever before are on display. all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the country, except taiwan province, have provided the fair with a rich variety of industrial and agricultural products. these products vividly reflect china's brilliant achievements in developing the national economy under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao and his principles of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and "hard struggle".

the products of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and side-line production from different parts of the country testify to china's excellent situation in agriculture resulting from successive good harvests.

holding high the banner of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" and with revolutionary aspirations to win honour for chairman mao and for the socialist motherland, chinese industrial workers have launched a vigorous socialist revolutionary emulation drive and a vigorous mass movement for increasing production and practising economy. this has laid the basis for the large number of new products on display at the fair. in the machinery and instruments pavilion are more than 20 important new products which the chinese workers, inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress, have made by relying on mao tsetung thought. among them are a model of

a 125,000-kilowatt steam turbo-generator with water-cooled stator and rotor, the first of its kind in the world, and a model of a 12,000 h.p. low-speed marine diesel engine which is up to world standards.

the heroic deeds of many outstanding units and people on china's industrial, agricultural and other fronts are shown in pictures, articles and models. among these are 20 nationally-known outstanding units on the industrial and agricultural fronts. their heroic deeds as well as the multitude of exhibits at the fair bear witness to the fact that chairman mao's great principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and his principles of self-reliance and hard struggle are being translated into enormous strength in factories, communes and other rural basic units throughout the country.

under the impact of the great proletarian cultural revolution, many of china's provinces and autonomous regions have made rapid progress in production and consequently in foreign trade. the tibet autonomous region sent representatives to the fair for the first time. with the exception of taiwan province, now all the other 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in china have their representatives at the fair.

more than 3,000 visitors and staff members of the fair attended a grand reception this evening to celebrate the opening of the fair. chen yu addressed the reception on behalf of the revolutionary committee of kwangtung province and kwangchow city as well as the fair. he extended a warm welcome to the visiting businessmen from various countries and regions in the world, overseas chinese and compatriots from hongkong and macao, and wished the fair great success.

chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, was present at the opening ceremony and the reception. a number of diplomatic envoys who are in kwangchow and diplomatic officials of the foreign consulates in kwangchow also attended the reception.

after the reception, "the red detachment of women", a ballet on revolutionary contemporary theme, was presented by the china dance drama troupe and the central philharmonic society.

INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Shanghai Working Class Wins New Victory in Revolution and Production

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 16, 1970)

the shanghai working class reports new victory in both revolution and production in the first quarter of this year under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

there is a new upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production this year. the output of dozens of main products increased by a big margin in the first quarter over the corresponding period of 1969. among these products were steel, rolled steel, silicon single crystal, transistors, electron tubes, solid-state circuits, walking tractors, water pumps for farm use, caustic soda, synthetic ammonia, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, antibiotics, transistor radios, bicycles, wrist watches and synthetic fibres. consumption of coal, electricity and petroleum per unit product fell drastically in some branches of industry.

among the new products made in this period were high-grade rolled steel, plastics for engineering use and electronic elements and equipment, all of which are key to china's socialist construction. the metallurgical industry alone trial-produced over 500 kinds of special high-grade rolled steel, non-ferrous metals and refractory materials.

the shanghai working class has taken on bigger and harder jobs this year than last. the workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians have stepped up the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and linked it with struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

they are always alert to the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and have launched repeated attacks on the bourgeoisie in the political, ideological and economic fields. with mao tsetung thought as their weapon, the revolutionary workers have made sustained and deep-going revolutionary mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they have made every effort to eliminate the pernicious influence of this line in all fields and thus pressed ahead the mass movement for increasing production and practising economy.

following chairman mao's teaching "there can be no differentiation without contrast. there can be no development without differentiation and struggle", the revolutionary committees at all levels on the shanghai industrial front selected positive and negative examples in production, capital construction and technique to undertake study, exchanging ideas in the study of mao tsetung thought, criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and exchanging of experiences. using outstanding examples in firmly carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line, they enthusiastically popularized chairman mao's brilliant thinking on self-reliance and hard struggle. taking some negative examples who had been rather deeply influenced by the revisionist line, they exposed and criticized the crimes of liu shao-chi and his agents in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the field of economy and restoring capitalism.

in the course of trial-manufacturing key equipment in the electronics industry -- machines for growing crystals -- the revolutionary workers of a dozen small shanghai factories tossed overboard fetishes and superstitions, emancipated their thinking and pooled their wisdom in the light of chairman mao's teaching "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." in thirteen days they succeeded in making chinese style new-type machines for growing crystals and contributed to the development of the chinese electronics industry.

however, another factory, which was better-equipped, relied on a few people to experiment on their own because they had been influenced by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, including "let specialists run factories", "put technique first" and the slavish comprador philosophy. as a result, over a period of more than three years, they made only ten old-style machines for growing crystals.

this sharp contrast and their exchange of experience gave the revolutionary masses a vivid education in the struggle between the two lines and further heightened their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the members of the factory which had made the old-style machines were deeply moved after learning about the revolutionary spirit of the above-mentioned small factories. applying this to their factory's actual conditions, the revolutionary workers strongly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and made up their minds to get rid of the slavish comprador philosophy and followed the chinese road of industrial development.

in this mass movement to increase production and practise economy, members of revolutionary committees at various levels of shanghai's industrial front take part in physical labour, study chairman mao's writings and engage in revolutionary mass criticism alongside the workers. consequently they are able to solve problems on the spot and ensure the sound development of the movement. leading members of the wusung chemical works went among the workers and energetically led them in tackling the knotty problem of saving electricity. as a result, some 2,300,000 kilowatt hours of electricity were saved in march.

since the beginning of the year, in response to the proposal raised by the capital iron and steel company, shanghai's working class has been modestly learning from the working class of peking and other fraternal areas and has launched a revolutionary emulation drive between trades and factories. displaying the spirit of socialist co-ordination, many factories support and help each other. taking on what is difficult and leaving what is convenient to others, they have made new contributions to the country's socialist construction.

in fulfilling the shock job of making special equipment for the growing electronics industry, dozens of big and small factories volunteered to shoulder heavy loads and co-operated with each other to accomplish the task on time and up to the required rigid standards. within dozens of days, they turned out all the needed special equipment. workers in the shanghai welding plant, who took part in the campaign, worked six successive days and nights and victoriously fulfilled a job which would normally take three months to finish.

INDUSTRY

Northeast China Major Industrial City Overfulfils First Quarter Industrial Production Plan

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 16, 1970)

inspired by the spirit of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party and holding high the banner of "the constitution of the anshan iron and steel company", the revolutionary workers of the industrial centre shenyang city in liaoning province, northeast china, have taken firm hold of revolution and promoted production. gross industrial output value for the whole city was topped by 4.1 per cent in the first quarter of this year. this in turn was 5.2 per cent above that of the same period last year, a record period in itself.

the shenyang li-ming machine building plant is one of the outstanding units in meeting the production plan. its gross value of production in the first quarter was 232 per cent that of the same period last year. guided by chairman mao's great principle of "self-reliance", they proceeded full steam ahead with technical innovations and made over 400 innovations, a figure higher than that for all of last year. putting an end to the slavish comprador philosophy, the revolutionary workers in this plant made an automatic expanding hot forging machine and a high efficiency milling machine for forging dies. efficiency went up ten to 100 times.

the shenyang no. 1 machine tool plant once again topped the state plan for the first quarter with gross production value up ten per cent over the corresponding period in 1969. the plant fulfilled last year's target 40 days ahead of schedule. machine tool production was three and a half times the designed capacity, and 17 new machine tools were trial-produced last year.

the workers again adopted new techniques in the first quarter of 1970. the precision screw cutting machine with a silicon controlled rectifier they have produced can process screws with high precision. the major production and transportation targets met by the shenyang railway sub-bureau in the first quarter set new records. power source equipment for heating the monocrystal furnace which was successfully trial-produced by the railway workers has opened a new path for making equipment for this furnace.

shenyang's industry has also done a great deal to aid agriculture in this period and the farm machinery production quota was accomplished ten days ahead of schedule. chemical fertilizer output was 80 per cent above that of the same period last year. much new agricultural machinery, including amphibious tractors, rice transplanters and immersion pumps for farm use, has been successfully trial-produced.

shenyang's revolutionary workers in this period also vigorously carried out chairman mao's teaching: "practise still greater frugality in making revolution." according to incomplete statistics, they used 145,000 tons less coal, 41,000,000 kw. less electricity, 4,200 tons less raw materials as well as less timber, grain and cotton cloth in large amounts.

Peking Yuehtan Transistor Facility Plant Develops by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1970)

under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's brilliant teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle, the peking yuehtan transistor facility plant is now mass producing electronic equipment for industry to meet the country's high demands. the main products -- precision diffusion furnaces with automatic temperature control -- have been supplied to different parts of the country.

the plant, which was formerly a neighbourhood-run factory repairing wooden scales, started from scratch to make highly technical equipment after four years of hard struggle.

in 1965, the revolutionary teachers and students of tsinghua university designed the precision diffusion furnace with automatic temperature control, an important piece of equipment for producing transistor parts and attachments, which had to be trial-produced as quickly as possible. the workers and cadres of the yuehtan plant boldly volunteered to undertake the trial-manufacture of these new products.

but this small plant lacked both equipment and technical skill. it had only ten simple sheds, two lathes and one electric drill. there was no technician and most of the hundred or so workers were housewives who had not had much schooling.

could such a poor and blank plant undertake this heavy task and increase its contribution to the country? the party branch of the plant led the workers and cadres in a heated discussion. they studied again and again chairman mao's teaching: "... the outstanding thing about china's 600 million people is that they are 'poor and blank'. this may seem a bad thing, but in reality it is a good thing. poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution. on a blank sheet of paper free from any mark, the freshest and most beautiful characters can be written, the freshest and most beautiful pictures can be painted." the more they studied the more their confidence grew and they became filled with energy.

being a small neighbourhood plant, they had no funds for the trial-production. they counted every cent and practised strict economy. apart from those engaged on study, preparations and work for the furnace, the rest continued the repair of scales.

in order to make a diffusion furnace, a number of electrical elements had to be welded into various electrical plugs. but no one in the plant had ever handled these elements. difficulties could not deter the workers who are boundlessly loyal to chairman mao. they modestly learnt from the revolutionary teachers and students of tsinghua university, learnt as they went along and quickly learnt to read the blue-prints.

inside the furnace chamber, there had to be a zone where the temperature was kept very constant and even. the workers did twenty or more experiments but without success. they then boldly altered the original design. they tried out various samples with different heat resistant wire and experimented on each in turn. through repeated practice,

they accumulated a large amount of data and, on the basis of this, worked out a formula for rational distribution of heat, thus solving this technical problem.

after seven months' hard effort, the small factory finally made its first precision diffusion furnace with automatic temperature control. in the next few years the workers applied more advanced technique to make three improvements on the furnace, and successfully trial-produced four new-types of precision diffusion furnaces with automatic temperature control.

the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi was smashed in the great proletarian cultural revolution and invincible mao tsetung thought went ever deeper into the people's hearts. following chairman mao's great strategic plan, the revolutionary workers in peking yuehtan transistor facility plant resolved to grasp revolution firmly, vigorously promote production and bring their revolutionary spirit of hard struggle into full play.

in 1967, the country urgently needed a number of diffusion furnaces using silicon controlled rectifiers. the workers at the plant studied this problem in the spirit of "seize the day, seize the hour", and trial-produced the rectifier needed. with the help of other units they took only a little more than two months to make the furnace needed and, moreover, simplified the circuit. this new-type furnace was a big advance on the old ones being smaller and lighter, easier to repair and requiring less material for its manufacture. at the beginning of this year, they reduced its size and weight further by replacing all the electronic tubes with transistors.

after this small plant had switched to producing transistor facilities it took on the job of making diffusion and sintering furnaces. but when it was known at the end of last year that our country's electronic industry needed an epitaxial furnace for making the silicon materials, the plant party branch and the revolutionary committee consulted the workers and it was proposed that they should take this on. the epitaxial furnace is more complicated than the diffusion furnace, especially the appended high frequency generator with a high tension of more than ten thousand volts, which brings with it the danger of electric shock. the trial-production group organized a mao tsetung thought study class on the spot. they studied again and again chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle and on "fear neither hardship nor death". this gave them courage. with the noble aim of winning honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland, they began the work, ignoring the danger to themselves. in the course of their experiments, they went to factories, schools and scientific institutions to learn from the comrades there. when their trials resulted in failure, they would sum up their experience and draw the lessons. after many failures, they finally succeeded in making a high voltage transformer. in this way, they trial-produced an epitaxial furnace which was put into operation in only three months.

the revolutionary workers of the yuehtan transistor facility plant are marching in big strides along the road of self-reliance and arduous struggle pointed out by chairman mao. production is in full swing and output has doubled and redoubled. the annual production value is now 18 times that of 1966.

WATER CONSERVANCY

South China Production Brigade Reaps Good Harvests After Self-Reliant Water Conservancy Construction

(NCNA-English Nanning, Apr. 17, 1970)

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the wakou production brigade in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, responded to chairman mao's teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and relied on themselves and worked hard to bring their land under irrigation. as a result they gathered in good harvests despite drought, making their age-long dreams come true.

this brigade of the hsiling people's commune in kungcheng county lies in karst country where surface water disappears down the many caves and holes and forms underground rivers. in the past the brigade was afflicted by drought in nine years out of ten and crop yields were low.

before liberation, the working people had dreamed of the day when irrigation would free them from drought and poverty. but, under the rule of kuomintang reactionaries, their dreams had come to naught. cruelly exploited by the landlord class and scourged by drought, the working people were forced to become beggars or to leave their homes to find a living. as a result, 17 villages in the area were left deserted.

during the land reform after liberation, under the wise leadership of our great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party, the wakou people seized back the land that the landlords had taken from them. they then organized mutual-aid teams, set up agricultural cooperatives and eventually established a people's commune.

so that they might get rid of the poverty and backwardness of wakou, the poor and lower-middle peasants, led by the brigade party branch, surveyed every hilltop and explored every cave to find water resources. they drew up a plan for water conservancy construction and to transform the hills. but, under the poisonous influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies, such as "put specialists in charge of water conservancy construction", their plan could not be carried out.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants of wakou, who are armed with mao tsetung thought, thoroughly exposed and criticized the towering crimes liu shao-chi and his agents committed in sabotaging water conservancy construction. in the winter of 1966, they took the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai as their example and launched a mass movement for water conservancy construction and to transform the hills.

the main cause of drought in the area lay in the fact that all surface water flowed into several caves which opened on the mountainsides. in order to make a survey, the members of the party branch went into one of the caves in hsiaohuangpu village. they carried with them their "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" and, holding up a lantern, recited "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" as they negotiated the dark and slippery underground passages. they finally found the source of the water and its outlet. the party branch then led the commune members in blocking up the outlet of the underground river and forced

the water to flow out of the cave. they built a reservoir outside the cave to store the water for irrigation. in 1969, grain output in this production team was practically five times higher than in the year before the reservoir was built up.

this success greatly inspired the other members of the brigade. they began a number of water conservancy projects including reservoirs, dams and water turbine stations. in the spring of 1969, in the course of building the chingshuichiao reservoir, a major project undertaken by the brigade, the peasants had to tunnel through a 20-metre-high cliff. at the time the ground was covered with deep snow, the like of which had rarely been seen in the past hundred years. conditions were very hard. the vice-chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee, a communist named tung tai-liang, and other peasants, recalled the misery of the old society when they had never been able to dig a canal. with their class feelings aroused, they resolved to display the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in tackling the difficulties. tang kuang-sheng, a militiaman, recalled his life of misery as a beggar in the old society. cherishing profound class feelings for our great leader chairman mao, he pledged that he would spare no effort in conquering the cliff. one day, a large rock weighing several tons became loosened and threatened the people working below. at the risk of his life, tang kuang-sheng climbed up the cliff and removed the danger by blowing up the rock. by relying on invincible mao tsetung thought, the commune members overcame all difficulties and finished the canal 17 days ahead of schedule. pure water was conducted to the terraced fields.

in their battle to transform nature, the members of the wakou production brigade have always marched forward along the road of self-reliance and hard struggle pointed out by chairman mao. abiding by the principle of diligence and frugality and practising economy, they worked with simple tools and materials and devised their own methods. in order to lead water up the mountain slopes, it was necessary to build an aqueduct, 144 metres in length and 8 metres in height, across a deep pond. this project required a lot of materials and much technical knowledge. in line with chairman mao's great teaching: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and taking the interest of the whole country into consideration, they used cement instead of concrete, quarried 600 cubic metres of stone from the mountain side and produced 25 tons of lime, without help from the state. following chairman mao's teaching "learn warfare through warfare", they dared to think and to act and designed and undertook the project by themselves. thanks to their efforts, they overcame difficulties and completed the aqueduct three months ahead of time.

after a hard struggle lasting over three years, the brigade members have built four reservoirs with an average capacity of 700,000 cubic metres each, 14 canals totalling 26.5 kilometres in length, four water turbine stations and two small hydro-electric stations, solving in the main the problem of irrigating some 106 hectares of land. grain output has greatly increased. last year it was double that of 1966. with heightened revolutionary zeal, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade are now busily engaged in the spring farming.

IRRIGATION

Commune in Shansi Relies on Itself in Water Conservancy Construction

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Apr. 16, 1970)

the commune members and the revolutionary cadres of the chingtou people's commune in yungchi county, shansi province, have sunk wells for irrigation and built other water works in accordance with chairman mao's great teaching that irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture. thus, they have transformed seventy per cent of the commune's alkaline land into fields that give stable crops despite drought and water-logging. their efforts have shown the way for developing irrigation and getting better crops in alkaline and plateau areas.

last year, the commune had a bumper harvest in spite of a dry spell of a hundred days, with a total output of grain and cotton surpassing that of 1966 by one-third. over 75 kilogrammes of surplus grain and about 50 kilogrammes of ginned cotton per member were sold and delivered to the state. the chingtou commune, with a population of 22,000, covers some 5,900 hectares of flat arable land, seventy per cent of which was formerly heavily alkaline, giving low yields of grain and cotton. though the commune members and cadres worked hard to sink some wells and build some water conservancy projects in the first few years after liberation, progress in agriculture was still slow. this was because there was a shortage of fresh water. experience has shown that when fresh water is used for irrigation the alkali in the soil is washed away, while when salt water is used the opposite is the case.

how was this key problem to be solved? there were neither rivers nor hills in this plateau area. the only source of water was underground. the commune members launched a drive to sink wells by collective effort just after agricultural co-operatives were set up in 1953. within five years, some 500 brick-lined wells and over 140 bamboo-pipe wells had been sunk. at the same time, a number of ditches were dug to drain off the salt water and fields were raised in an effort to transform the land. but this was not enough to free the land from the effects of drought or to get rid of the alkali, because the water from the brick-lined wells was still brackish and the bamboo-pipe wells did not provide enough fresh water for irrigation. despite these difficulties, the cadres and members of the chingtou commune did not lose heart. in fact in building the bamboo-pipe wells they learned a lot about obtaining fresh water from underground. inspired by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" laid down by chairman mao, the cadres and masses launched a new campaign to sink wells in 1958. as a result of their hard work over five years they had sunk several hundred wells which were much bigger and deeper than the brick-lined wells sunk earlier. but the water from these was still not fresh, though it was better than that in the brick-lined wells. they had not been able to realize their plan. the problem of getting fresh water from underground remained unsolved, in spite of the tremendous efforts made by the members and cadres of the chingtou commune over ten years. a handful of class enemies then came out to create trouble, spreading pessimism by alleging "nature cannot be changed". the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres were filled with indignation on hearing this talk. they were

firmly convinced that alkaline soil could become high yielding so long as they were guided by mao tsetung thought and exerted themselves to surmount every difficulty in true revolutionary spirit. drawing the lessons from their experience in sinking wells during the previous ten years, they came to the conclusion that if they wanted to irrigate their alkaline plateau land with fresh water they had to dig even deeper wells. they went into action. in 1964 and 1965, after overcoming many difficulties and carrying out many experiments they drilled five pump wells from 100 to 200 metres deep, which provided a big flow of fresh water and brought good results in irrigation. so they realized that to promote agricultural production, they should firmly take the road of drilling deep mechanized wells by their own efforts. about 220 deep mechanized wells had to be dug to supply the 5,000 or so hectares of commune land with fresh water. but the trouble was that if this job were done by a professional well-drilling team, it would take about half a century and cost over 3.5 million yuan. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "that won't do. we have to sink the wells ourselves in the light of chairman mao's teachings."

from 1966, greatly inspired by the excellent situation of the proletarian cultural revolution, they organized new well-drilling teams while the old team carried on sinking wells. where were they to get enough funds? someone suggested asking for state loans, others insisted that they should conquer the difficulties by their own efforts. the commune revolutionary committee led the commune members and cadres in studying chairman mao's great teaching "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." they said resolutely: "there are so many things to be done in such a big country as ours. how could we all rely on the state? we should rely on our own efforts." afterwards, every brigade held discussions on the problem, out of which came many suggestions for solving it, such as a rational allocation of the public accumulation fund with first priority for investment to go to well-drilling. in addition, some poor and lower-middle peasants lent their own savings to the brigades for the construction. the problem of money was thus solved.

in order to have deep wells worked by pumps, a knowledge of machinery, mechanics and electricity is needed. this presented the commune members with a big difficulty. but, in line with chairman mao's great teaching "learn warfare through warfare" they were determined to rely on themselves in solving the technical problems and they put the fighting slogan "learn while doing and do while learning" into practice. they learnt a lot about advanced experience gained locally and elsewhere from the people they sent to study and from veterans in other localities, and they very soon mastered the methods of sinking deep pump wells.

one of the key questions in building a deep pump well is that of the pipe for it. according to the old convention, steel pipes are indispensible for wells over 130 metres deep. this would mean using 3,500 tons of steel and putting in an investment of 1,400,000 yuan for the 200 or so pump wells the commune needed. the members of chingtou people's commune thought: "can't we use cement pipes instead of steel ones?" if they did this, they would save over 85 per cent of the cost. they boldly decided to go ahead. after many trials, they succeeded. in the past few years, they have produced cement piping, totalling some 25,000 metres in length. thus they have saved a large quantity of steel for the state and a large amount of the collective funds.

they found substitutes for the important machine parts needed by the seven well-drilling teams and, in case they failed to do so, they made the parts by their own efforts. they repaired old equipment and put waste materials to use as far as possible. as a result, they spent only 120,000 yuan in supplying the well-drilling teams with what they needed, thus saving 650,000 yuan.

this commune has now drilled 109 pump wells 100 to 200 metres deep. over 90 per cent of them were built during the proletarian cultural revolution.

the chingtou commune has formed a contingent of new-type water conservancy technicians who serve socialist agriculture, through nearly 12 years of hard work since the setting up of its first well-drilling team in 1958, especially through the vigorous efforts made in the past three years or so in training. ninety per cent of the 130 or so part-time technicians in the well-drilling teams and the two small works serving water conservancy undertakings are poor and lower-middle peasants.

MEDICINE

Chinese Army Doctor Cures After-Effects of Infantile Paralysis

(NCNA-English Changchun, Apr. 17, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's great teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly", communist party member chen meng-yu, head of the department of physiotherapy in an army hospital, has conscientiously studied chairman mao's works, made great efforts to improve his skill and thus succeeded in curing many cases of the after-effects of infantile paralysis. the revolutionary people praise him as a "red pace-setter in curing the after-effects of infantile paralysis".

the after-effects of this disease has all along been regarded by bourgeois medical "authorities" and "specialists" at home and abroad as an "insurmountable difficulty" in medical science and as "incurable".

so that he might do something for the victims, doctor chen meng-yu turned to this teaching which chairman mao wrote long ago: "these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests." some of the sufferers from the after-effects of infantile paralysis could not get any treatment because of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi in medical and health work.

with profound proletarian feelings, doctor chen meng-yu carried out investigations among the masses, studied the case histories of patients and familiarized himself with the history of the struggle between the two lines in medical and health work.

as he heard the victims and their families condemn the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work, chen meng-yu boiled with indignation and pledged that he would make a break-through in treatment. he said: "we'll cure this affliction which is considered 'incurable' and sweep

the 'insurmountable obstacles' out of our way so that the children of the working people may grow up sound in body and be able to follow our great leader chairman mao in making the revolution." the doctor made this vow to the hospital party committee: "we'll keep on working hard until we succeed in curing the after-effects of infantile paralysis."

chen meng-yu led other medical workers in conscientiously studying chairman mao's great teaching that people "should dare to think, dare to speak and dare to act, should be boldly creative, and must not be intimidated by big names and authorities." they tried to find an effective treatment with acupuncture. but the bourgeois "specialists" and "authorities" and a handful of class enemies created a bad atmosphere in an attempt to sabotage the work. however, chen meng-yu stood at the forefront of the struggle and got other medical workers to study again chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle." he said to them: "the class enemies are challenging us. we must succeed. we must defend chairman mao's line in medical and health work with our actions so as to win honour for chairman mao and for the working people."

chen meng-yu joined other medical workers in studying chairman mao's brilliant three constantly-read articles -- "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" --, his "on contradiction" and "on practice". in addition, they learned from other army doctors and nurses with practical experience. they went on giving treatment while improving their skills.

very late one night chen meng-yu was still eagerly studying chairman mao's works. inspired by his teaching "the sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the chinese people and to serve them whole-heartedly", chen meng-yu practised needling on his own legs, although he had severe cold. so that he might experience the sensations made by the needles, he inserted twelve of them, one by one, into his legs. but he did not feel that the stimulus was strong enough and he did not achieve the optimum effects. so he took up the long needle used for lumbar puncture and, with the determination that he would take any risk himself rather than making one mistake on a class brother, he inserted it at the most sensitive acupuncture point. the pain was acute and his body broke out in a cold sweat. chen meng-yu dried himself with a towel. looking at the portrait of chairman mao, he was imbued with infinite courage and strength. he plunged the needle in deeper and twirled it round vigorously so that he had sharp sensations of soreness, numbness, distension and heaviness. this practice on his own body enabled him to get the optimum effects.

next morning chen meng-yu described his sensations to the other comrades. all of them immediately began to practise on their own bodies.

after experimenting for a certain period, guided by mao tsetung thought and inspired by the advanced experience of other units, chen meng-yu and other comrades together discovered some new acupuncture points and worked out a new method of treatment. the hospital party committee gave them full support and decided to use the new treatment in clinical practice.

chen meng-yu and other comrades used it to give the first treatment to chou li-ping whose legs had been paralysed for seven years. twelve days later chou li-ping's legs became warm, were not so shrivelled and she could move them. when she came for the fourth treatment she was able

to walk without crutches. with tears in his eyes, her father, veteran worker chou chien-fu, said: "chairman mao saved me from the depths of suffering, and once again chairman mao has brought my child happiness exclamation" every comrade there tried to outdo the other in holding the girl up, shouting over and over: "long live chairman mao exclamation long live chairman mao exclamation"

treatment for the after-effects was effective in more than 90 per cent of the cases. patients came from all over china. chen meng-yu led the comrades in giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and working hard day and night. many suffering from the after-effects of the disease strode out of the hospital after being treated. confronted by his success, chen meng-yu said: "we could not cure the after-effects of infantile paralysis at first, but now we have succeeded in getting rid of them. but this is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li exclamation"

liu li-min's lower limbs were paralyzed. responding to treatment, the child's shrivelled lower limbs, instead of being cold, became warm and got bigger. though the patient was able to walk on crutches, when she stood up she was unsteady and every step required painstaking effort.

chen meng-yu led the other comrades in studying chairman mao's teaching again and again: "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong."

following this teaching of chairman mao's, chen meng-yu and the other comrades made repeated examinations of liu li-min. they found that the key to her inability to move her lower limbs nimbly lays in the dislocation of her hip joints. this knotty problem was precisely that which had often come up and had remained unsolved. all of them said: "to surmount the difficulty of curing the after-effects of infantile paralysis is a new starting point for continuing the revolution exclamation"

a battle against paralysis and deformity began. after repeated experiments chen meng-yu and his comrades devised a new method of treatment. they worked on liu li-min accordingly, attaining remarkable results. liu li-min was able to walk over to a portrait of chairman mao and, with tears welling up, said: "the arch renegade liu shao-chi plagued me; it is our great leader chairman mao who has saved me. when i grow up, i'll serve the people heart and soul."

chen meng-yu once was doing an experiment requiring the injection of a chinese medicine he had made himself in the centre of the spine, the focal point of the network of nerves controlling the limbs. great risk was involved. if it was not done well, it might lead to paralysis and even death. never one to shun danger in making revolution, chen meng-yu told army doctor sun li-yun: "we're still far from solving every difficult problem. let us scale a new height exclamation" he asked the army doctor to do the injection on his own spine. deeply moved, the doctor said: "it's dangerous. i can't do it. you better do it on mine." but chen meng-yu refused to yield, and after much persuasion, he succeeded in getting the army doctor to make the injection. chen meng-yu was sweating all over from the sharp pain. reciting chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", he urged sun li-yun to continue. when the experiment was over, he joyfully told his comrades: "fine exclamation i think there's a good chance exclamation" sun li-yun and the others

were greatly moved and said: "these two hours served as an instructive lesson. you haven't just showed us how to tackle a technical problem. more important, you've showed us how to revolutionize our thinking."

in this way, chen meng-yu led his comrades in solving many key problems with regard to curing the after-effects of infantile paralysis, thereby safeguarding chairman mao's revolutionary line by his concrete action.

the leading bodies of the shenyang units of the people's liberation army recently conferred the order of merit, first class, on chen meng-yu and called on all commanders and fighters to emulate him.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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ARAB PEOPLES

Leading Member of People's Front for Liberation of Occupied Arabian Gulf Warmly Praises Mao Tsetung Thought and Chinese People's Brilliant Achievements

(NCNA-English Aden, Apr. 16, 1970)

talal saad mahmoud, member of the executive committee of the general command of the people's front for the liberation of the occupied arabian gulf who visited china recently as head of the front's delegation, enthusiastically praised mao tsetung thought in an interview with hsinhua here. he warmly acclaimed the brilliant achievements made by the chinese people in all fields under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and their resolute support for the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed nations and peoples of the world. he expressed the determination to carry on the armed struggle till end.

speaking about his impressions on the recent visit to china, talal said: china's revolutionary experience as summed up by the great leader chairman mao is extremely rich and precious to all oppressed nations and peoples. the series of brilliant revolutionary theories formulated by chairman mao are the common wealth of the revolutionary people who are fighting against imperialism and all reaction. among them are the theories on the establishment of political power, on the founding of a people's army and on the establishment of solid revolutionary base areas and the strategic thoughts on encircling the cities from the countryside, on guerrilla warfare and on a protracted people's war. talal said, "the brilliant truth that 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' expounded by the revolutionary leader comrade mao tsetung has already become the general line of the oppressed peoples who are striving for independence, freedom and national liberation."

he said, "during our stay in china, we saw with our own eyes the brilliant achievements scored by the great, industrious and brave chinese people in their revolution and construction. basically speaking, all these achievements won by the great chinese people should be attributed to the great leader chairman mao, to mao tsetung thought and to the wise leadership of the great chinese communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung. all the oppressed nations and peoples the world over are greatly inspired by these brilliant achievements." "the great successes won by the chinese people led by the great leader chairman mao belong not only to the chinese people but also to the revolutionary people of the whole world," he added.

talal said, "during the visit, we also saw that the great proletarian cultural revolution, the first of its kind in the history of mankind, personally initiated and led by the great leader chairman mao has already won great victories both on the political and ideological front and on the economic front." "this great revolution has destroyed the reactionary and revisionist line represented by the renegade, traitor and scab liu shao-chi. as a result, the proletarian dictatorship has been consolidated," he said.

"the great people's republic of china has become stronger than ever before," he continued. "the brilliant victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution have dealt heavy blows at imperialism, revisionism and all reaction which are dreaming of a capitalist restoration in china."

talal praised the mass campaign being unfolded by the chinese people for studying and applying earnestly the invincible mao tsetung thought in a living way. he said, "following the principle of proletarian internationalism of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the chinese people understand world revolution most profoundly and support the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed nations and peoples most resolutely."

he said: the entire chinese people firmly support the revolutionary cause in the dhofar region and the arabian gulf championed by the front as well as all revolutionary struggles the world over. he said, "the chinese people can be trusted to be the most reliable friends of our arabian gulf people and all oppressed nations and peoples."

talal expressed his firm conviction that "the militant friendship between the people of the arabian gulf and the chinese people will be greatly strengthened in our common struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction."

he pointed out that all cadres and fighters of the people's front for the liberation of the occupied arabian gulf are determined to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in the course of armed revolutionary struggle and carry the struggle in the dhofar region and the arabian gulf through to the end.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Condemns Cambodian Rightist Clique's Atrocities

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentary entitled "condemn the atrocities of the cambodian rightist clique, running dog of u.s. imperialism". it reads as follows:

the cambodian rightist coup clique fostered by u.s. imperialism, while unscrupulously slaughtering patriotic cambodians, has been massacring vietnamese residents in cambodia. at a disguised concentration camp near prasaut, this clique of u.s. imperialist lackeys bared its fangs and wantonly massacred, on one occasion, 90 vietnamese residents and wounded 20 others. this is an infuriating, inhuman and fascist atrocity. the chinese people join with the peoples of indo-china and the whole world in indignantly denouncing and condemning this towering crime committed by the cambodian rightist clique, a running dog of u.s. imperialism.

the blood-shed by the patriotic cambodian people and the vietnamese residents in cambodia powerfully exposed before the world the phnom penh puppet clique fostered by u.s. imperialism as a reactionary clique brutal to the extreme.

the cambodian rightist coup clique is following a policy of downright national betrayal against the people. it has led the wolves into the house and thrown itself obsequiously into the lap of u.s. imperialism, counting on the latter's guns and dollars to establish its reactionary rule. it has also invited the south vietnamese puppet troops into the country, colluded with them in suppressing the just struggle of the cambodian people and coordinated with them in attacking the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces on the cambodian-vietnamese border. at home, they have resorted to sanguinary suppression of the cambodian people on the one hand and frenzied massacring of the peaceful vietnamese residents on the other. all this fully shows that the cambodian rightist clique is truly a running dog of u.s. imperialism and a pack of scums of the khmer nation.

it is customary tactics of all reactionaries to incite national hatred and engineer mutual massacres among different nations. encouraged by the u.s. imperialists, the cambodian rightist clique cold-bloodedly massacred the vietnamese residents. it is trying to use this counter-revolutionary tactics to stir up evil waves against the vietnamese people so as to divert the direction of the cambodian people's struggle and serve the u.s. imperialist scheme of aggression against cambodia and the rest of indo-china.

the cambodian people have always taken the vietnamese and laotian peoples as their own close comrades-in-arms and brothers. they have shed blood together in their protracted struggle against imperialism. the common interests, common destiny and common struggle have closely linked them together. in the past years, the peoples of cambodia, viet nam and laos have fought shoulder to shoulder against imperialist aggression in indo-china. they have always had a glorious tradition of unity against imperialism. today, in face of the u.s. imperialist aggression and intervention, they are getting united ever more closely, helping and supporting each other and fighting together. the u.s. imperialism and its lackey, cambodian rightist clique, will never succeed in their attempt to sabotage the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the cambodian and vietnamese peoples.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "all reactionaries try to stamp out revolution by mass murder, thinking that the greater their massacres, the weaker the revolution. but contrary to this reactionary wishful thinking, the fact is that the more the reactionaries resort to massacre, the greater the strength of the revolution and the nearer their doom. this is an inexorable law."

brandishing the counter-revolutionary butcher's knife, the cambodian rightist coup clique is frantically carrying out barbarous massacre of the patriotic cambodian people and the vietnamese residents. however, this, far from showing its strength, only indicates its extreme weakness and panic. this is the desperate struggle of the puppet clique which has landed itself in a tight spot and is at the end of its tether. its perverse actons will only serve to accelarate its own doom.

the counter-revolutionary butcher's knife can never frighten the revolutionary people. the barbarous atrocities of the cambodian rightist coup clique have aroused utmost indignation among the cambodian and vietnamese peoples. responding to the call of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, the heroic cambodian people, in defiance of brute force, have been rising to wage struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys from cities to the countryside,

dealing powerful blows to the cambodian rightist coup clique. fighting shoulder to shoulder with the vietnamese and laotian peoples and with the support of the people throughout the world, the cambodian people will certainly win complete victory in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the cambodian rightist clique, who are stained with the blood of the cambodian and vietnamese peoples will never be able to escape severe punishment of history in the end.

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Rightist Coup D'Etat Clique Savagely Persecutes and Massacres Vietnamese Residents

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1970)

following the inhuman wholesale massacre of vietnamese residents in cambodia on april 9, the cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique, which is at the end of its tether, further fanned up national sentiments against the vietnamese people in various places of cambodia in the past few days and created many sanguinary incidents of persecuting and massacring vietnamese residents in cambodia in a vain attempt to divert the attention of people in the country and abroad.

an a.f.p. report from phnom penh on april 14 said that "six hundred thousand vietnamese civilians live in terror in cambodia today as an officially-inspired purge moves into top gear. hunted, arrested, beaten, threatened and herded into prison camps, the vietnamese are finding that the wave of repression grows day by day." it added that "each day hundreds of vietnamese are arrested in the capital and taken to prison camps." at the same time, the report said, "in phnom penh, a violent press, radio and television campaign spews hatred at the vietnamese." the coup d'etat clique openly clamoured in the press that the "vietnamese (are) hereditary enemies of the cambodians" in an attempt to undermine the traditional friendly relations between the cambodian and vietnamese peoples.

the cambodian coup d'etat authorities have also adopted other fascist measures against the vietnamese residents. western news agency reports said that in phnom penh, the vietnamese residents were ordered to carry "identity cards" and curfew was imposed on areas inhabited by vietnamese residents. "armed guards have cordoned off" these areas where "it is impossible to enter or leave". "vietnamese employed in banks or in the administration have been made redundant." some vietnamese residents were stopped and beaten up by hooligans as they returned from work and their bicycles were seized.

in other parts of cambodia, the rightist clique's persecution of the vietnamese residents is even more barbarous. a western newspaper reported that the "governor" of the coup d'etat clique in svay rieng province recently admitted that in one camp in that province alone, "there are 1,500 vietnamese men, women and children". the cambodian rightist clique dispatched troops to "hang" innocent vietnamese civilians near krek, kompong cham province. a western news agency reported from neak leung on april 15 that on the morning of april 15, hundreds of bodies of vietnamese nationals barbarously massacred by the coup d'etat clique "floated down the mekong river", "many of them

with their hands tied behind them". a police officer of the rightist clique at a ferry crossing 60 kilometres southeast of phnom penh said that he had counted 400 bodies during the morning. still the bodies came and the bodies could be seen stretching for more than one mile up the river. besides, "vietnamese villages have been burned in many locations". the same agency also gave an account of the atrocities of the rightist troops in svay rieng province in massacring, plundering and kidnapping vietnamese residents and burning their villages. it said that "some of the troops set the looted houses ablaze". it continued: "one soldier led a pony, another had a cow in tow. three pigs were shot, and the troops loaded the carcasses on a truck that also carried bicycles, bedding and goods from the small village store. by noon, the village was gutted, and at least 70 houses were burned".

the bloody massacre of vietnamese residents by the cambodian coup d'etat clique has laid bare its brutal fascist nature and its ugly features as a lackey of u.s. imperialism. however, this does not indicate its strength, but manifests its weakness and panic and shows that it is making death-bed kicks. the debts in blood it owes to the vietnamese residents must be repaid, and it cannot escape punishment from the cambodian people.

Cambodian Rightist Coup Clique Steps Up Begging for US "Aid"

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1970)

pounded heavily by the waves of wrath of the cambodian people's patriotic just struggle, the panic-stricken cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique has recently begged for "aid" servilely and repeatedly from its u.s. master and other u.s. running dogs in an attempt to get itself out of the dilemma, according to phnom penh reports.

the cambodian news agency reported that lon nol, chieftain of the rightist coup d'etat clique, in a "statement" on april 14 clamoured that owing to the "gravity" of the present situation, this clique will "accept all the foreign aid" and alleged that "at peril, cambodia may appeal to all the countries no matter what camp they belong to for arms and material".

an a.p. dispatch of april 14 said that lon nol's statement "seemed to be a direct invitation to the united states to furnish military assistance to the government (the rightist coup d'etat clique)." the same news agency also said, "the appeal was interpreted as aimed directly at the united states".

soon after its coming to power, the cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique stepped up its begging from u.s. imperialism for "aid". in doing so, it showed starkly that it will "accept military aid from the united states" and "accept united states arms". apart from calling directly to its u.s. master for help, the rightist coup clique also begged for "aid" from the u.s. lackeys such as the suharto fascist military clique of indonesia and the indian reactionaries. a western news agency disclosed that before lon nol issued his appeal for "aid", "the indonesian and indian missions in phnom penh had been sounded out" by the coup d'etat authorities on the question of "aid". this news agency added that an indonesian military mission is now active in phnom penh.

facts proved that after the cambodian rightist clique staged, at the instigation of its u.s. master, the coup d'etat against head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, its going has become tougher and tougner and it is trembling with fear all the time. lon nol's clamour about "accepting all the foreign aid" is nothing but the moan of the rightist clique which has landed in a tight spot. neither its u.s. master nor the partners of the coup d'etat clique can save it from the fate of defeat.

Message of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Governments and Peoples Friendly to Cambodian People

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1970)

-- scathingly denouncing lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique's towering crime of fascist massacres

peking, april 16 (hsinhua) -- head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk made public here a message to the governments and peoples friendly to the cambodian people. the full text of the message reads as follows:

legal head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk's message to the governments and peoples friendly to the cambodian people

to the governments and peoples friendly to the cambodian people:

in further reference to my letter addressed to you on april 12, i have the honour to ask you to read the following lines from a news dispatch by francois mazure, afp, dated april 14, 1970:

"six hundred thousand vietnamese civilians live in terror in cambodia today as officially-inspired purge moves into top gear. hunted, arrested, beaten, threatened and herded into prison camps, the vietnamese are finding that the wave of repression grows day by day. ... it is certain that many of the vietnamese, notably the peasants, keep out of politics. their only wish is to harvest their rice.... some vietnamese families have lived in cambodia for 130 years or more, others are refugees from the viet nam war. many more are catholics who have no links with the vietcong. but the cambodian authorities do not make distinctions. 'for us all vietnamese are suspects and are guarded to the maximum', said the governor of a province. in phnom penh a violent press, radio and television campaign spews hatred at the vietnamese. ... stories are filtering in from the provinces of persecutions and massacres which follow hard on the heels of last thursday's slaughter reportedly by cambodian militiamen of 100 vietnamese old men, women and children at prasaut. several houses belonging to vietnamese... were burnt down along the phnom penh-neak leung road... a european doctor reported that cambodian soldiers hanged vietnamese civilians suspected of being pro-nlf near krek in compong cham province.... an american television crew filmed cambodian soldiers in svayrieng province setting fire to vietnamese homes while a french camera crew filmed and counted for decapitated bodies wearing vietnamese clothes floating in the mekong river... 31 miles southeast of phnom penh. one local said he had seen 20 headless bodies float downstream since the morning. two hundred thousand vietnamese live in phnom penh, mostly in the 'vietnamese village' in the north of the city where a six p.m.

to six a.m. curfew is enforced. armed guards have cordoned off the 'village' and it is impossible to enter or leave. ... each day hundreds of vietnamese are arrested in the capital and taken to prison camps. 'in my parish of 2,500 souls, between 120 and 130 people have been arrested and i have had no news of them since', said a roman catholic priest.... 'i myself am frightened. one only has to be vietnamese to be on the police black list. step by step we are plunging towards racism. two days ago three of my parishioners -- builders -- were stopped by a group of cambodians as they returned from work. they were beaten up and their bicycles were stolen. those vietnamese who are wealthy enough are fleeing... each refugee pays 200 to 300 francs (about 15 to 22 pounds) to be smuggled to saigon', he (the priest) added. end".

i hope that having read this text, the governments and peoples of the civilized world will have an idea of the incomparably savage, barbarous, fascist and nazi nature of the lon nol-sirik matak regime, which is no longer worthy to be called "khmer" or simply "human".

and it is this regime that u thant and his secretariat have had the audacity, under the name of the "united nations", to "recognize" as the "obvious" representative of cambodia in this "temple" of "human rights", the u.n.o. exclamation

finally, i hope that the governments and peoples loving justice, liberty, humanity and peace will decide to condemn unequivocally the "government" of phnom penh and sever all relations with it.

with high consideration

n. sihanouk,
legal head of state of cambodia
peking, april 15, 1970.

additive

i would also ask the governments and peoples friendly to the cambodian people and the peoples of indo-china to read the following lines of jeff williams:

"kompong trabek-cambodia-april 14 (a.p.)... another three bodies of vietnamese civilians could be seen lying in the wake of what appeared to be a massacre of at least 73 vietnamese men, women and children last friday... plus the burning and looting of vietnamese village homes. the latest bodies seen in no name village had come from upstream, indicating more killings had taken place up there. distant columns of smoke had been seen then, possibly indicating more villages were being burned by cambodian (lon nol) troops.... the cambodian (lon nol) troops burned the village and the large catholic church.... also monday two bloated bodies, arms and legs spread, face up in the searing morning sun, drifted silently past shocked ferry passengers as they crossed the broad mekong...."

a.p. correspondent t. jeff williams reported from neak leung, cambodia, on april 15: "hundreds of executed vietnamese bodies floated down the mekong river wednesday morning, many of them with their hands tied behind them.

it appeared to be the greatest mass killing yet disclosed in cambodia.

the stench swept across the broad waters and ferry passengers gagged as the ferry churned through the bodies bobbing in the river.

a police official at this ferry crossing 60 kilometers southeast of phnom penh said he had counted 400 bodies during the morning. still the bodies came and the bodies could be seen stretching for more than one mile up the river until they disappeared behind a bend."

it seems to me that any further comment is unnecessary.

norodom sihanouk

CHINA AND JAPAN

Leaders of Japanese Progressive Organizations Hail China-Korea Joint Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1970)

leaders of the japan committee for afro-asian people's solidarity and the japan journalists' league have made statements acclaiming the publication of the joint communique of the chinese and korean governments, according to a tokyo report. they have also expressed their determination to struggle resolutely against the u.s. imperialists and japanese militarist forces.

shosaku itai, secretary general of the japan committee for afro-asian people's solidarity, said that the china-korea joint communique is an extremely important document not only to the chinese and korean peoples but also to the people of japan and other asian countries.

he said that the china-korea joint communique correctly analysed the current situation in asia and the world and pointed out the orientation of struggle in unity to the asian revolutionary people. the communique pointed out: "u.s. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war and the most ferocious common enemy of the peoples of the world. sly and cunning, u.s. imperialism is vainly trying to cover up its aggressive nature under the smoke-screen of 'peace'. however, the people of the world can never be duped. resolute and uncompromising struggles must be waged against u.s. imperialism through to the very end." this analysis and conclusion is very correct. the recent situation of asia, particularly that of cambodia and other indo-chinese countries, fully proved that u.s. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the people of the whole world. the revolutionary people of asia and the world over must persist in the struggle against u.s. imperialism until it is completely defeated.

shosaku itai pointed out that soviet revisionism and the miyamoto revisionist clique of japan have betrayed the revolutionary people of the world. instead of fighting u.s. imperialism, the clique has tried its utmost to embellish it. this is an outright crime. while persisting in opposing u.s. imperialism, we revolutionary people must resolutely struggle against soviet revisionism and the miyamoto clique.

he stressed: the china-korea joint communique highly evaluated the japanese people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and expressed energetic support for this struggle. this is a great inspiration and support to us. we must continue our struggle persistently.

he denounced nixon for pushing a policy of using "asians to fight asians" and condemned the sato government for acting as a shock force for u.s. imperialism in carrying out its policy of war and aggression. under such situation, the joint communique stressed that "the current struggle against japanese militarism is a part of the struggle against u.s. imperialism as well as a struggle for the defence of peace in asia and the world" and stressed the determination of china and korea "to further strengthen their common struggle against japanese militarism while carrying on the struggle against u.s. imperialism". this is very correct and timely.

itai said in conclusion that the china-korea joint communique is a heavy blow to the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the soviet revisionists and the miyamoto revisionist clique. on the other hand, it is an enormous inspiration and support to the revolutionary people of various countries and to the national liberation movements in asia, africa and latin america. it is bound to further consolidate and develop the friendship and unity of the chinese and korean people and promote the development of the united front of the people of japan, viet nam, laos, cambodia and other asian countries against u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism.

takeshi hayashi, standing director of the japan committee for afro-asian people's solidarity, said that the china-korea joint communique is a programmatic document. it explicitly analysed the situation of the world, especially that of asia, and pointed out the militant tasks of the people of the asian countries.

hayashi stressed that the joint communique correctly pointed out that japanese militarism has revived. we must give full attention to this, have a clear understanding of the nature of japanese militarism and unfold vigorous struggles. he pointed out that the joint communique constitutes a telling blow to u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries.

kunisuke iioka, secretary general of the japan journalists' league, pointed out in a statement that the china-korea joint communique is an epoch-making document. it demonstrated that the revolutionary friendship and unity between the people of china and korea cemented with blood in the struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is indestructible. it greatly inspired the people of various asian countries in their struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, and particularly the japanese people in their patriotic anti-u.s. struggle.

kunisuke iioka said that the china-korea joint communique is a mighty political atom bomb. it is a crushing blow to the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and the modern revisionist bloc headed by soviet revisionism.

referring to the analysis of the present world situation made by the joint communique, iioka said that the great 1970's is an era in which, to quote the words by chairman mao, "the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily". the present situation in asia is most favourable to the patriotic anti-u.s. struggle of our japanese people. we must actively develop the struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

Sino-Korean Joint Communique Deals Heavy Blow at US-Japanese Reactionaries, Says Kuroda

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1970)

hisao kuroda, diet member of the japanese socialist party and a leader of the japan-china friendship movement, in a statement to chinese correspondents in tokyo on april 14 expressed support for the joint communique of the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea published on april 7, according to a tokyo report.

hisao kuroda said: the joint communique of the chinese and korean governments has put forth the most appropriate and correct policy in the light of the present situation in asia. we resolutely support the stern and correct stand as expressed in this joint communique by the governments of the two countries.

kuroda pointed out that the sato-nixon joint communique issued last november signified that military collusion between the u.s. and japanese reactionaries has entered into a new stage. u.s. imperialism has instigated the japanese militarist forces, the chiang kai-shek bandit clique, the pak jung hi puppet clique and other lackeys to enlarge aggression against the socialist countries and democratic forces in asia by trying to use asians to fight asians. relying on u.s. imperialism, the japanese reactionaries have actively carried out arms expansion and war preparations under the u.s. imperialist "new asian policy" and have become a dangerous force of aggression in asia.

in the serious situation when the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are plotting together, collaborating with each other and openly clamouring for aggression against the peoples of china, korea and the rest of asia, kuroda said, it is would be only natural that the peoples of china and korea have united closely and joined hands in resisting aggression by u.s. and japanese reactionaries. this is a heavy blow to the policy of aggression and war of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and a tremendous inspiration and support to the japanese people who are waging a courageous struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

in the present situation, kuroda said, the masses of our japanese people and all progressive forces must strengthen our unity, further develop the struggle against the revival and rearmament of militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, and curb and smash the aggressive ambitions of the japanese militarists. this is a duty of our japanese people and an expression of genuine friendship for the chinese and korean peoples.

in his statement, kuroda strongly denounced the japanese reactionaries for their attempt to stage a come-back and their ambitions to set up spheres of influence again. he said that the sato-nixon joint communique of 1969 has not only shown up nakedly the conspiracy of the japanese militarist forces to take an active part in the u.s. imperialist scheme of launching a new war against korea and of perpetuating the occupation of taiwan, china's sacred territory, but also fully laid bare their intrigue to invade and occupy the whole of korea and annex taiwan, setting up colonial rule there.

kuroda declared that the japanese people must wage a tit-for-tat struggle against such frantic schemes of japanese militarism.

the present situation is excellent for the southeast asian people's national liberation struggle, he continued. the reactionary coup d'etat engineered single-handedly by u.s. imperialism in cambodia has given rise to the upsurge of the national liberation struggle of the cambodian people; and the armed struggle in the whole indo-china is developing on a bigger scale. the development of this great struggle has greatly strengthened the forces fighting against u.s. imperialism and has reinforced the forces combating japanese militarism which is carrying out aggression and expansion in southeast asia. this will eventually deal heavy blows to the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

kuroda said in his statement that the japanese people will join hands with the peoples of china, korea and southeast asia and with all other revolutionary people and progressive forces in the world, take coordinate action to check and smash the criminal aggressive schemes of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, and wage a resolute struggle in defence of peace in asia and the world.

Leader of Japan-China Friendship Movement Seimin Miyazaki Hails China-Korea Joint Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1970)

seimin miyazaki, a leader of the japan-china friendship movement, in a recent written statement to chinese correspondents warmly hailed the joint communique of the governments of china and korea, according to a tokyo report.

miyazaki said that the china-korea joint communique is a great inspiration to the japanese people, and the people of asia and the rest of the world, and a heavy blow to the u.s.-japanese reactionaries, soviet revisionism and the miyamoto revisionist clique. japanese militarism has revived under the wing of u.s. imperialism and its actively serving the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression in asia. both china and korea held that u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism are common enemies of the chinese and korean people. the china-korea joint communique pointed out: "failure to see the dangers of japanese militarism and fraternization with the sato government mean encouraging japanese militarist expansion abroad and strengthening the u.s. imperialist position in asia." this warning is a telling blow to soviet modern revisionism.

miyazaki pointed out that the miyamoto revisionist clique, echoing the deceitful propaganda of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, alleged that "japanese militarism has not revived completely" and that "japan is not a militarist state". this exposed once more the ugly features of the miyamoto revisionist clique as an accomplice of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

miyazaki said that precisely as pointed out in the joint communique, premier chou en-lai's visit to korea "has made new contributions to the further strengthening and development of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the chinese and korean peoples based on marxism-leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism". premier chou en-lai's visit to korea and the publication of the joint communique of the governments of china and korea have strengthened the solidarity of the people of the two countries.

JAPAN

Japanese Reactionaries Intensify Aggression, Expansion Abroad

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1970)

the japanese reactionaries used by u.s. imperialism as its gendarme in asia are intensifying frenziedly their aggression and expansion abroad especially in southeast asia, in a vain attempt to re-establish the japanese colonial sphere of influence and dominate asia.

the japan-u.s. joint communique issued last november brought the counter-revolutionary collusion of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to a new stage. the chieftain of the reactionary government of japan, eisaku sato, whose reactionary arrogance has become even more unbridled, dished out last february a sinister programme of so-called "a decade of asian development" in a vain attempt to step up aggression and expansion in asia, so as to meet the needs of the japanese reactionaries for large-scale arms expansion and war preparations and extricate japan from her increasingly serious economic difficulties.

in its expansion abroad, the reactionary sato government now stresses on the seizure of foreign natural resources, especially such strategic materials as petroleum, copper, iron ore, bauxite, coal, uranium etc. japan's ministry of foreign affairs and ministry of international trade and industry clamoured that japan must "develop foreign natural resources independently" in order to secure stable supply bases of natural resources and meet the needs of arms expansion and war preparations. the reactionary sato government advertised loudly that the time has come for "a redivision of international natural resources" for a second time and openly raved that stress would be laid on southeast asia with rich natural resources for its plunder. the reactionary sato government has extended financial, monetary, and diplomatic support to japanese monopoly capital in its expansion abroad, thus enabling the japanese monopoly capitalist groups to be extremely rampant in the past few years in their expansion in southeast asia. it is reported that japanese monopoly capital has seized the right to prospect and exploit petroleum, bauxite, nickel, copper and timber in indonesia, exploited saban's copper "jointly" with the puppet clique in "malaysia", and signed a contract with a philippine copper mine which was put into operation recently, under which all the products of the mine must be shipped to japan in the coming ten years. india has also become an important base for the plunder of iron ore by the japanese reactionaries. meanwhile, the japanese monopoly capital groups have stretched their satanic claws to the middle east, africa and latin america to ruthlessly loot petroleum, copper, uranium, iron ore and other minerals and strategic materials in these places.

alongside the rapid swelling of japanese monopoly capital and the bitter rivalry for spheres of influence within the capitalist world, the japanese reactionaries tried their utmost to expand their overseas markets for dumping their commodities. seizing the opportunity that u.s. imperialism was bogged down in the mire of its war of aggression in viet nam, japanese monopoly capital has for years expanded at an accelerated pace its trade in southeast and northeast asia and indo-china, and ruthlessly exploited and squeezed the labouring people in these areas through unequal and predatory trade.

at present, japan's exports to southeast asia constitute one third of its total exports with a huge favourable balance. according to japanese official figures, japan's favourable balance in trade with 11 southeast asian countries or regions in 1969 amounted to 2,080 million u.s. dollars, an increase of 600 million u.s. dollars over 1968. with the exception of "malaysia", indonesia and india, most of the u.s. imperialist puppets in the asian region had a huge imbalance in their trade with japan. japan's exports to south korea, singapore, thailand and some other regions have exceeded that of the united states and ranked first. south korea has become an important market for japanese exports. japan's export to south korea is six times of its import from there. japanese monopoly capital reaped colossal profits by plundering cheap raw materials from abroad and dumping them after processing in overseas markets at very high prices.

to obtain a stable base of supply of raw materials and markets for commodities, bloated japanese monopoly capital stepped up its capital export through so-called "aid" to and direct investment in other countries and regions or through other forms in order to further control the economic arteries of southeast asia. a japanese bank disclosed that japan's overseas assets increased from 9,281 million u.s. dollars at the end of 1967 to approximately 15,070 million u.s. dollars at the end of 1969. as for long-term capital export, direct investment in the same period rose from 866 million u.s. dollars to 1,270 million u.s. dollars, exports on deferred payment climbed from 2,200 million u.s. dollars to 3,370 million u.s. dollars, japanese yen loan went up from 650 million u.s. dollars to 1,240 million u.s. dollars, and other items jumped from 361 million u.s. dollars to 660 million u.s. dollars. the total increase is close to 2,500 million u.s. dollars.

at present, japan takes first place in the foreign investment in thailand and has controlled railway and sea transport and car, iron and steel and textile industries of the country. it also ranks first in the foreign investment in singapore and has infiltrated into its ship-building, cement and textile industries and the trade of printing. japan is only second to the united states in foreign investment in indonesia and is intensifying all-round infiltration into its industrial, agricultural, commercial, fishing, mineral and other departments. during the ten months ending may, 1969, japanese investment in the philippines' mineral and manufacturing industries totalled over 133 million u.s. dollars, or four times that of the united states in the corresponding period. south korea has long since become an important outlet for japanese capital investment and its iron and steel, machine-building, chemical fertilizer and synthetic fibre and many other departments have come under the control of japan.

in order to realize their scheme of aggression and expansion in southeast asia, the japanese reactionaries have stepped up political collusion with u.s. imperialist vassals and puppets in this region, bolstered them up and, together with them, rigged up "the asian and pacific council" and "the ministerial conference for economic development of southeast asia". they are also trying to rig up a new counter-revolutionary military alliance with u.s. imperialism pulling the strings and the japanese reactionary authorities acting as the "chief".

on the model of the notorious u.s. "peace corps", the japanese reactionaries have organized "the japanese corps of voluntary service" and "the japanese youth corps for overseas cooperation" and sent them to thailand, malaya, the philippines,

india, laos and "malaysia" to carry out aggressive activities under the signboard of "good-will visits". in the name of offering "war reparations" and "technical assistance", the japanese reactionaries have built strategic highways and ferries in the philippines.

recently the reactionary japanese government has widely publicized the imperialist theory of "maritime defence" according to which japan's economic expansion abroad is to be carried out with military strength as the backing. it shouted itself hoarse about the "protection" of japan's "economic rights and interests" abroad, and the "defence" of the line of japan's sea transport. it even called the strait of malacca, an important waterway linking the indian ocean with the pacific, japan's "life line" in an attempt to mould counter-revolutionary opinion for its dispatch of troops abroad. while carrying out frenzied arms drive, the reactionary japanese government, in the name of "exercise", "sea survey" and "visits across the oceans", has on many occasions sent fleets of its "maritime self-defence force" to southeast asia, especially malaya, for conspiratorial activities.

the ambitious reactionary sato government has tried in a vain attempt to annex china's territory of taiwan, grab korea and stretch its aggressive tentacles into indo-china. in recent years, japanese monopoly capital has frenziedly expanded and penetrated into china's sacred territory of taiwan. the reactionary sato government has intensified its collusion with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang, energetically engaging in activities of "amity and cooperation". after his visit to the united states in november last year, eisaku sato has repeatedly clamoured that taiwan is "a most important factor for the security of japan". in last october, military chieftains of the united states, japan and south korea negotiated in secret and it was decided that the japanese reactionaries were to provide the pak jung hi puppet clique with ammunition.

noteworthy is the fact that with a view to serving the needs of u.s. imperialism's aggressive policy of making "asians fight asians", the reactionary sato government has decided to provide the laotian rightists with "gratis aid" and "loans" to enlarge an airfield and build an electric power station with the purpose of expanding the u.s. imperialist war against laos. it has also provided the puppet clique of south viet nam with a large amount of "gratis aid" to help u.s. imperialism realize "vietnamization" of its aggressive war in viet nam. recently, eisaku sato clamoured for establishing so-called international "stable order and balance". when interpellated in the diet in february this year, japanese foreign minister kiichi aichi said brazenly that the "sphere of application" of the japan-u.s. "security treaty" included "areas with which both japan and the united states are concerned" and "areas where the application of the japan-u.s. 'security treaty' contributes to their stability and peace". all this has clearly revealed that the japanese militarist forces backed by u.s. imperialism have embarked on the road of aggression against asia.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the unbridled violence of all the forces of darkness, whether domestic or foreign, has brought disaster to our nation; but this very violence indicates that while the forces of darkness still have some strength left, they are already in their death throes, and that the people are gradually approaching victory. this is true of china, of the whole east and of the entire world." the intensified aggression and expansion by the japanese reactionaries have aroused high vigilance and utmost

indignation among the revolutionary people of various countries. a number of newspapers in southeast asia have pointed out that the japanese reactionaries have played the role of u.s. imperialism's "pawn", that they are "yankees with yellow skin" and that they "are facing the danger of sinking into the quagmire in southeast asia as the united states has done in latin america." at present, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are besieged ring upon ring by the people's revolutionary armed struggles and revolutionary mass movements vigorously surging in asia. in serving u.s. imperialism and frantically carrying out aggression and expansion abroad, the japanese reactionaries have made themselves the enemy of the more than 1,000 million people of asia, including the japanese people. they are bound to arouse strong resistance from the people of various asian countries and will, together with their master u.s. imperialism, be buried by the asian people in the end.

MALAYSIA

Malayan National Liberation Army Wins New Victories in Counter-"Encirclement and Suppression" Operations

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1970)

the malayan national liberation army has won many new military successes in their recent operations against the enemy's "encirclement and suppression", according to the "voice of malayan revolution" radio. the commanders and fighters of the army have put into full play the revolutionary spirit of fighting courageously.

the radio said that a unit of the malayan national liberation army mounted an attack on a base of a joint police patrol of the rahman-razak clique and the thailand reactionaries on the evening of march 30. the base was located in wang district at the thailand-north kelantan border. the national liberation army opened fierce fire on the enemy and put a number of them out of action.

earlier, an armed working team of the national liberation army gallantly smashed an encirclement by nearly 100 enemy men in an area in kedah state bordering on thailand, killing or wounding six of them on the spot, including an enemy officer killed. after repulsing the attack, the armed working team moved to another place in safety.

since the beginning of this year, the radio said, the malayan national liberation army, while conducting operations against enemy "encirclement and suppression", dispatched many armed working teams and armed propaganda teams to go deep into the rural areas to arouse the masses and organize them. it won the ardent support of the people of various nationalities.

CHINA AND MALI

New Chinese Ambassador to Mali Leaves Peking for His Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1970)

meng yueh, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of mali, left peking for his post by air today.

present at the airport to see him off were responsible comrades of the foreign ministry.

assane guindo, malian ambassador to china, was also present.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng and Chang Chun-chiao Fete Comrades V.G. Wilcox and Ron Taylor

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1970)

comrades chou en-lai and kang sheng, members of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the party central committee, today gave a banquet warmly welcoming comrade v.g. wilcox, general secretary, and comrade ron taylor, acting national chairman, of the communist party of new zealand, who are in china on a friendly visit.

present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned.

before the banquet, comrades chou en-lai, kang sheng and chang chun-chiao were photographed with comrades v.g. wilcox and ron taylor.

THAILAND

US-Thanom Clique Builds More Strategic Highways, Arms Thai Troops with Missiles

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1970)

the u.s.-thanom reactionary clique is stepping up the building of strategic highways in northeast thailand and at the same time arms thailand's reactionary troops with missiles, according to a bangkok report. it is doing so in a vain attempt to stamp out the raging flames of the revolutionary armed struggle of the thailand people and meet the needs of u.s. imperialism to expand the aggressive war in indo-china.

the u.s.-controlled world bank has recently given a "loan" to the thanom clique for building a strategic highway linking khonkaen with loey. the section between khonkaen and chumphon has been completed and the remaining section is being hurried. cha lias, head of the highways department of the thanom puppet clique disclosed that this is a first class strategic highway 206 kilometres in length and 10 metres in width. he clamoured that the construction of this highway is "of great strategic significance". apart from connecting other communication lines with u.s. military bases in thailand, the strategic highway is being built to suppress the thai people.

cha lias also admitted that a section of another important strategic highway stretching from korat to loey has been completed and is in use. the u.s.-thanom clique is also building two strategic highways in nongkai province and 18 more in bury-ram province.

90 thai officers who were sent to the united states for guided-missile training were reported to have returned to thailand. thawee chullasap, "chief of the general staff" of the thanom clique, revealed recently that the first "air defence missile force" of the thai reactionary troops will be set up soon.

thawee also asserted that the time of the shipment of u.s.-supplied missiles to thailand will "depend on the change of the situation in viet nam, laos and cambodia".

US

Chinese PLA Man Supports Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries an article entitled "firmly support afro-american struggle against violent repression". excerpts of the article written by mang tien-cheng of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army follow:

on april 16 two years ago, the great leader chairman mao issued a statement in support of the afro-american struggle against violent repression, a marxist-leninist document of

great historic significance. in this statement, chairman mao clearly indicates the road of emancipation for the afro-americans, which is a great inspiration to the oppressed american people.

chairman mao points out with great wisdom: "racial discrimination in the united states is a product of the colonialist and imperialist system. the contradiction between the black masses in the united states and u.s. ruling circles is a class contradiction. only by overthrowing the reactionary rule of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class and destroying the colonialist and imperialist system can the black people in the united states win complete emancipation."

the afro-americans have come to understand through their protracted struggle that the reactionary rule of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class and the evil colonialist and imperialist system are the root cause of their misery and the misery of the broad masses of labouring people in the united states. only by smashing the criminal rule of the monopoly capitalist class with revolutionary violence can the afro-americans and the broad masses of the american labouring people win complete emancipation.

in the 1960's, the masses of the black people in the united states fired their first shots of violent struggle against repression and kindled the flames of revolutionary rebellion. in april, 1968, the afro-american struggle against violent repression swiftly swept through more than 140 cities in the united states. the afro-americans fought heroically with tens of thousands of reactionary troops and police and chaos reigned supreme in washington, new york, detroit and other major cities. in 1969, the afro-american struggle against violent repression advanced in surging tides. the spearhead of their struggle was directed more and more definitely at the decadent and moribund system of capitalism and the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war.

at present, a new and greater tempest is brewing in the struggle of the afro-american masses as the class and national contradictions in the united states are growing in intensity and the american people are experiencing new awakening.

in his statement, chairman mao points out: "the struggle of the black people in the united states is bound to merge with the american workers' movement, and this will eventually end the criminal rule of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class." the afro-american struggle and the mass movements waged by the working class and the broad masses in the united states against cruel exploitation by the monopoly capitalist class, against the aggressive war in viet nam and against fascist persecution have been coordinating with each other more and more closely, each extending support to the other. they have thus joined forces and formed a turbulent revolutionary current furiously rocking the criminal rule of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class. that is why nixon lamented over "the greatest social unrest in america in 100 years" and cried out that the united states is already in a "valley of turmoil" and "torn by division". these confessions revealed the acute domestic political crisis from which u.s. imperialism cannot escape.

chairman mao teaches us: "all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. they are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction." confronted with the tremendous development of the afro-american struggle against violent repression, the nixon

administration having inherited the mantles of his predecessors is playing the counter-revolutionary dual tactics in a more cunning and sinister way. on the one hand, it brandishes the stick of "law and order", trying frantically to arrest, torture and kill the leading members of progressive afro-american organizations and the masses of black people in order to cruelly suppress the afro-americans with counter-revolutionary violence; on the other hand, it energetically engages in political deception in many ways, such as buying over a few negroes and making them congressmen or mayors in order to whitewash it, issuing a statement, feigning support to "desegregation" in schools in order to hoodwink the people and trumpeting the so-called "development of black capitalism" in an attempt to disintegrate and undermine the afro-american struggle.

the life-belt cast by nixon, however, can in no way save u.s. imperialism from its doom; nor can it prevent the afro-american struggle from surging forward vigorously. the awakened afro-americans are shaking off the fetters of the "doctrine of non-violence" and, together with the working class and other masses of people in the united states, are launching a fierce and protracted offensive against the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class in the united states and the system of colonialism and imperialism. the final hour of u.s. imperialism is struck.

fight on, afro-american brothers exclamatipn victory surely belongs to you exclamation

Afro-American Struggle for Freedom, Emancipation Continues Developing in Depth

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1970)

in the past two years since our great leader chairman mao issued on april 16, 1968, a statement in support of the afro-american struggle against violent repression, the afro-american people's struggle for freedom and emancipation has been developing in depth in spite of the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of fascist repression and political deception applied by the u.s. administration in an intensified manner.

chairman mao points out in his illustrious statement: "the afro-american struggle is not only a struggle waged by the exploited and oppressed black people for freedom and emancipation, it is also a new clarion call to all the exploited and oppressed people of the united states to fight against the barbarous rule of the monopoly capitalist class." the great wisdom and correctness of this teaching has been borne out fully by the development of the just struggles of the black masses and other people in the united states.

the past two years have witnessed mounting strike struggles of the american working class against savage exploitation and oppression by the monopoly capitalist class and continuous struggles of the students and other sections of the american people against the u.s. war of aggression in viet nam and against fascist persecution. the american black people, who are victims of the monopolies' exploitation and racial discrimination, have been most active, heroic and resolute in these struggles; they have become an important force in the american people's movement. the broad masses of the afro-americans have also unfolded incessant struggles against

racial discrimination and for freedom and emancipation. all these struggles have coordinated with and supported one another and formed a great torrent of mass movement vigorously surging forward in the united states, pounding hard at the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class. this excellent situation fully reflects the aggravating class contradictions in american society, the daily awakening of the black masses and other labouring people of the united states and the tottering domestic rule of u.s. imperialism.

as soon as he came to power in early 1969, the u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon was confronted with difficulties within and outside the country: aggressive war against viet nam had met with repeated defeats, the financial and economic crises were steadily developing in depth, the u.s. supremacy in the capitalist world was rapidly declining and its baton was becoming less and less effective. under these circumstances, ever more frightened by the incessant afro-american struggles against violent repression which was shaking the u.s. monopoly capitalist rule, the nixon administration has been trying to suppress and wreck the afro-americans' just struggle by stepping up the use of counter-revolutionary dual tactics, so as to stabilize its rule at home and more wantonly carry out aggression and expansion abroad.

on the one hand, the nixon administration has intensified its fascist suppression of the american black people, and particularly, subjected the militant afro-american organizations persevering in violent struggle against repression to open and sanguinary suppression, unjustifiably brought their leaders and active members to trial or put them into prison on fabricated charges, or even massacred them flagrantly. for instance, of the leaders at various levels of the black panther party which stands for violent struggle against repression, 28 were openly killed in 1969 by the nixon administration. on the other hand, the nixon government has placed more weight on its tactics of deception, ostentatiously selecting a few black people who had been bought over to be congressmen, mayors or other officials, and issuing a statement on the so-called "desegregation" in schools. by so doing, they wanted to fool the increasingly conscious afro-americans, lull their revolutionary will and split their fighting rank. moreover, the nixon administration has sowed discord between the afro-americans and the progressive white people in a futile attempt to undermine their solidarity and cooperation in their common struggle against the reactionary rule of the monopoly capital.

however, no flowery words can cover up the reality of class oppression and exploitation. in the grip of steadily deepening financial crisis and new economic crisis, the nixon administration is stepping up its exploitation of the u.s. working people, the black people in particular. according to u.s. official reports, in the first three months this year alone, the number of unemployed u.s. workers increased by more than 700,000. the unemployment rate of the american black people increased to 7 per cent, doubling that of the white people. actual situations are much worse. u.s. press reports revealed that in the afro-american slum area in watts district of los angeles, the average unemployment rate of the black people is 16 per cent and the rate of black youth reaches 42.9 per cent. the living conditions of the afro-americans are becoming worse and worse. it was reported that out of every hundred infant deaths 75 are black. along with the increasingly sharpening class contradictions within the country, the contradictions between the u.s. monopoly ruling circles and the broad masses of the labouring black people have become more acute. the latest issue of

the u.s. "time" said in alarm that the u.s. ruling circles' hope for "relative calm" of the black people's struggle "is largely an illusion". on the contrary, the black people's struggle against violent repression is just like flames raging underground and brewing a stronger earthquake. the journal admitted that more and more black people hold that only by violent struggle can they achieve the right of equality.

the bloody suppression has aroused still more powerful resistance of the afro-americans. the suppression by the u.s. reactionary ruling clique with nixon as its representative of the afro-american organizations persevering in violent struggle against repression served in a negative way to teach the broad masses of the black people in the united states a fresh profound lesson. it has made them understand the reactionary nature of the u.s. governments, courts, police and other state apparatus at all levels. the latest issue of "time" admitted that the militant afro-american organizations "have drawn sympathy from many fellow blacks, especially youth". in last december, the reactionary police in chicago and other places launched an outrageous attack against afro-american organizations, killed two afro-american leaders and arrested a great number of black people. since then, the white workers, students and people of other strata in chicago and san francisco held rallies, demonstrations and strikes to express their strong protest against the u.s. reactionary ruling clique's fascist atrocities and their resolute support for the just struggle of the afro-americans. all this has fully testified to the truth pointed out by the great leader chairman mao in his statement on april 16, 1968: "the contradiction between the black masses in the united states and u.s. ruling circles is a class contradiction." "the afro-american struggle is winning sympathy and support from increasing numbers of white working people and progressives in the united states."

the afro-americans are awakening. their struggle is bound to merge with the american workers' movement and this will eventually end the criminal rule of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class. this is an inevitable trend in historical development. no matter what kind of tricks nixon may play, he can never turn back the wheel of history. with the support of the world people including the broad masses of the people in the united states, the afro-americans are sure to win final victory in their just struggle.

American People Hold Nation-Wide Demonstrations to Oppose Vietnam War

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1970)

huge nation-wide demonstrations were held yesterday by american people of all strata to strongly denounce the nixon administration for expanding the war of aggression in viet nam and for its frenzied arms expansion and war preparations, according to reports from washington.

starting from washington, the den of u.s. imperialism, hundreds of thousands of people in nearly 200 big and small u.s. cities from new york and boston in the east to san francisco and los angeles in the west, from houston in the south to chicago in the north, took to the street day and night yesterday to hold rallies and demonstrations in protest against the u.s. imperialist aggression in viet nam. the demonstrators put up posters reading: "do not pay taxes for the

dirty war exclamation" some held banners of the south viet nam national front for liberation. in many cities, the heroic demonstrators fought fiercely with the troops and police sent to suppress them savagely.

in washington, 60,000 people held a protest rally. a number of youth burned two american flags to voice their strong protest against the american ruling circles. in new york, the broad masses took protest actions in different forms in various parts of the city. a number of people marched from wall street where the monopoly capitalists are concentrated to the headquarters of the government's tax collection agency to protest against the squandering of taxes on the war of aggression in viet nam; others picketed the headquarters of the arms-producing general electric company. a protest rally was held at a square with 60,000 participants. in chicago as well as in boston, 75,000 people participated in the demonstrations and rallies. in the morning of april 15, the demonstrators in chicago began to picket the streets and distribute leaflets opposing the nixon administration in carrying on the war of aggression. in detroit, a number of youth hoisted the flags of the democratic republic of viet nam on a monument to american soldiers. in san francisco, a number of american soldiers who had been forced to fight the war in viet nam placed military "decorations", with which the ruling circles had fooled them, in a black-draped coffin to show their protest against the policy of war and aggression.

the american ruling circles were mortally afraid of the people's big demonstrations against war and aggression. they sent out big contingents of police to suppress the demonstrators barbarously. this aroused greater indignation among the masses. in washington, cambridge (massachusetts), berkeley (california), detroit and other cities, the demonstrators, fearing no violence, fought the reactionary police for several hours. in cambridge city, several thousand youth out of the 75,000 participants of a protest rally at a square demonstrated in the university town, where they met with savage interference by the reactionary police. the youth heroically fought back, burning three police cars and angrily throwing home-made incendiary bombs at a monopoly bank. in berkeley, after a city-wide protest rally, several hundred youth demonstrated in front of the "navy rotc headquarters" at the university of california in protest against the fascist military training in colleges enforced by the ruling circles. as they marched on, reactionary policemen tried to block them. the angry demonstrators vigorously fought back with rocks and bottles. some fought the police with bare fists. the reactionary police fired repeated barrages of tear gas. but the youth fought staunchly and never retreated. the fighting lasted for four hours.

apart from trying to break up the demonstrations with violence, the american ruling circles brutally arrested many demonstrators. however, this reactionary act was met with massive protest and rebuff on a broader scale. in washington, the angry masses overturned the motorcycles of the reactionary police when nine youths were arrested. at pennsylvania state university, as the reactionary police tried to load more than twenty arrested youths onto buses, a number of people swarmed over the vehicles, breaking windows and enabling some demonstrators to escape.

the nation-wide big demonstrations of the american people against the nixon administration's war of aggression in viet nam are a new development of the sustained struggle waged by broad sections of the american people against u.s. monopoly

capital's policy of aggression and war. it fully reflects the broad, mass character of the just struggle, shows the steady awakening of the american people and further indicates that the nixon administration is finding itself in more and more isolated straits at home.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Health Minister of Southern Yemen Receives Chinese Medical Personnel

(NCNA-English Aden, Apr. 16, 1970)

southern yemeni health minister abdul aziz ad-dali received on april 12 all the members of a group of the chinese medical team working in southern yemen, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

the minister said: "the government and all the people of southern yemen express their heartfelt thanks to the chinese doctors who are armed with mao tsetung thought and serve the southern yemeni people wholeheartedly."

this group of the chinese medical team recently left for the third governorate of southern yemen to work there at the request of the southern yemeni government.

the chinese medical team arrived in aden on february 2 this year. in the past more than two months, the spirit of the revolutionary humanitarianism and of serving the southern yemeni people wholeheartedly displayed by the chinese medical personnel has been warmly welcomed and praised by the southern yemeni people of various strata. many people praised the chinese doctors as "fine doctors sent by chairman mao". they said: "we have never seen doctors like the chinese doctors who serve us so enthusiastically and wholeheartedly."

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Party Organizations at All Levels of Canton Armed Force Educates Party Members in New Party Constitution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 18, 1970)

> Party organizations at various levels in the armed forces of the Canton Command organize Party members of the PLA for intensive study of the new Party Constitution, beginning with an intensive study of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, greatly promoting the revolutionization and development of the armed forces.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Canton, April 17) Party organizations at various levels of the Canton Armed Force of the People's Liberation Army adopt effective measures to give profound education to Party members in the new Party Constitution, thereby giving a great impetus to the revolutionized and militant building of armed forces units. Education in the new Party Constitution has made Chairman Mao's idea of Party building take root deeply in the minds of the Party members and has enabled the Party members to greatly heighten their consciousness of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The broad masses of Party members have learned from practice that education in the new Party Constitution is a prerequisite to the materialization of the spirit of the Party's "9th Congress" and the accomplishment of various fighting tasks put forward by the "9th Congress," and also a prerequisite to quickening the revolutionized building of the armed forces units, increasing the fighting strength of the armed forces and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Their experience is as follows:

Study of New Party Constitution Must Start with Class Education and Be Closely Combined with Study of History of Struggle between the Two Lines in the Party

In conducting education in the new Party Constitution, Party organizations at various levels started with class education and organized Party members to study profoundly the history of struggle between the two lines in the Party, so as to continuously deepen the Party members' understanding of the basic spirit of the new Party Constitution. Many units organized the Party members to go to visit factories and rural areas, to make social investigations, and to join the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in recalling past bitterness and thinking about the present happiness and carrying out revolutionary mass criticism. They also invited old workers, old poor peasants and old fighters of the Red Army to make reports and carried out activities of recalling the history of the Party, history of the Army and history of growth of individuals. Through these activities, the broad masses of Party members greatly strengthened their deep proletarian affection toward Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and aroused their hatred against the class enemy.

In view of the fact that some Party members had the idea of "relaxing" under the excellent situation at home and elsewhere, the Party branches of some company units organized all to visit the "mass tomb" where many Chinese people formerly slaughtered by Japanese imperialists were buried, and asked the poor and lower-middle peasants to speak about the current situation of class struggle in the countryside.

Armymen and civilians together talked about their class sufferings, recalled national hatred and extensively put on the table the new trend of the current class struggle, thereby deepening their understanding of the theories about classes, class contradiction and class struggle contained in the new Party Constitution, and heightening their consciousness of continuing revolution.

The comrades said: "The idea of 'relaxing' is in essence an idea of half-baked revolution and is an obstacle to the continuation of revolution." They expressed their will to remove the stumbling block on the road of progress and, in accordance with the requirements of the new Party Constitution, prove themselves vanguard fighters in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and struggle for the rest of their lives for realizing communism.

Study of New Party Constitution Must Be Accompanied by Deep-Going Revolutionary Mass Criticism

Chairman Mao teaches us: "There is no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism and repudiation; it means revolution."

The new Party Constitution is a brilliant fruit of the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of Party building over renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Party building. Only by penetratingly criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Party building and thoroughly wiping out the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's black "six theories," shall we be able to continuously deepen our understanding of the new Party Constitution.

In conducting revolutionary mass criticism, living ideas among Party members must be taken into close consideration and the viewpoint of the new Party Constitution must be applied in criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies. For example, the "theory of dying out of class struggle" is criticized so as to help some Party members overcome their idea of "taking a rest" under the new situation and establish the idea of carrying out revolution through to the end; the "theory of joining the Party to be an official" is criticized, so that Party members may further rectify their motive of joining the Party and establish the idea of conscientiously serving the people and forever working as ordinary laborers; the "theory of merging public with private interests" and the "philosophy of survival" are criticized, so that Party members may establish the idea of fearing neither hardship nor death in defending the dictatorship of the proletariat and realizing communism.

In view of the fact that some Party members had the idea that "their progress had reached an end" after their joining the Party, the Party branch of the 4th company of a certain armed forces unit organized all to earnestly study the new Party Constitution. They realized that "the ultimate aim of the Party is the realization of communism" and sharply criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of joining the Party to be an official." They drew three lines of demarcation: 1. They join the Party for the revolutionary cause and not for personal objects; 2. Admission into the Party is a new starting point of the continuation of revolution and not the end of revolution; 3. Admission into the Party organizationally does not mean complete joining of the Party ideologically. After joining the Party, one must temper and remold oneself in a better way in accordance with the requirements of the new Party Constitution. Through this revolutionary mass criticism, the Party members received profound education in Party character.

Study of New Party Constitution Must Be Closely Linked with Political Education in Various Aspects, So That Education in the New Party Constitution May Be Conducted Regularly

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "A line and a viewpoint must be talked over constantly and repeatedly," and taking the new Party Constitution as a weapon to solve the ideological problems among the Party members, the Party organizations at various levels closely link the study of the new Party Constitution with the political education in various aspects. In this way, Party members are urged to repeatedly study and apply the basic viewpoint in the new Party Constitution.

For example, in relation to the education in revolutionary discipline and in accordance with the requirements of the new Party Constitution, Party members are educated in the Party's discipline and are required to rally closely round the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as leader and Vice Chairman Lin as deputy leader and to prove themselves models in carrying out Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies, models in observing the Party's discipline and models in implementing democratic centralism, so that they may greatly strengthen their concept of the Party.

While being mobilized to carry out various tasks, Party members are taught to combine the accomplishment of their current tasks with the lofty ideal of realizing communism, so that they show concern for the situation as a whole while doing their work and lead the broad masses to do all their work well.

Practice shows that if education in the new Party Constitution is conducted regularly, the road will broaden as they go on studying, the method they adopt will be more vivid, and they will understand more deeply Chairman Mao's idea of Party building. The broad masses of Party members say: "If study of the new Party Constitution is linked with political education, we can study and apply it constantly and understand it deeply and produce good results."

In Studying the New Party Constitution, It Is Necessary To Develop the Revolutionary Style of Integrating Theory with Practice

In studying the new Party Constitution, we must develop the revolutionary style of integrating theory with practice as initiated by Chairman Mao, so that we can deeply understand its spiritual essence, study it penetratingly and thoroughly and produce fast results. According to the experience of many company units, education in the new Party Constitution must be emphatically linked with practice in the following several aspects:

(1) Study must be linked with the practice of current class struggle. All are led to comprehend, through practical class struggle, the theories about classes, class contradictions and class struggle as conveyed in the new Party Constitution, to approach Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, never to forget class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, but to establish the idea of being always a fighting team and constantly preserve high revolutionary vigor.

(2) Study must be linked with the practice of building of the Party branch of a company unit. On the basis of the five major tasks for basic-level Party organizations as laid down in the new Party Constitution, many units build the Party branch into an ever-advancing locomotive leading the masses and turn the Party branch committee members into leaders in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and in revolutionizing

their thinking. They faithfully carry out the principle of democratic centralism, actively unfold ideological struggle and strengthen revolutionary unity. They trust and rely on the masses, keep in close contact with the masses and actively lead the rank and file to strengthen combat preparedness and to fulfill the "four-good" requirements. The fighters praise them, saying: "Members of the Party branch are our guide on the road of revolutionization, our bosom friends ideologically and our leaders in work."

(3) Study must be linked with the practice of the Party members' thinking. Effort should be made to grasp the living ideas of the Party members, to teach the Party members to impose stern demands on themselves and remold themselves in accordance with the new Party Constitution, strengthen proletarian Party character, establish the communist world outlook and prove themselves vanguard fighters in continuing the revolution. In the course of education, Party organizations at various levels promptly discover and popularize the distinguished Party members who have high consciousness and have played an exemplary role in continuing revolution, so that all have an example to follow and an orientation in which they should press forward. Moreover, they regularly organize meetings to exchange experience in the study of the new Party Constitution, so that all will enlighten each other and make progress together.

Leading Groups of Party Organizations Must Be the First To Study and Apply the New Party Constitution Well

Many units have learned from practice that: That the leading groups of Party organizations at various levels take the lead in studying the new Party Constitution is an important link in the proper unfolding of education in the new Party Constitution. The Party committee members and the backbone elements of Party branches study and apply the new Party Constitution in a living way and heighten their consciousness of continuing revolution, so that the leading groups of Party branches at various levels become fighting commands filled with vigor and vitality and, meanwhile, set a good example for the broad masses of Party members. This is the most effective mobilization and the most useful guide for Party members in studying the new Party Constitution. Once they have gained personal experience in the study of the new Party Constitution, the Party committee members and the backbone elements of Party branches will understand more clearly and grasp tightly the teaching in the new Party Constitution, guide the study effectively and produce good results.

In a certain division, members of Party committees at the divisional and regimental levels held group study many times in the past year. They also adopted the method of collectively preparing the lesson and went separately to different company units to teach Party lessons. In this way, it was possible not only to urge and lead the basic-level cadres and the Party members to study and apply the new Party Constitution well, but also to push the leading groups of the Party committees to study the new Party Constitution and to strengthen ideological revolutionization.

In the course of studying the new Party Constitution, the Party committee of a certain regiment adopts the method of an open-door rectification campaign, thereby effectively heightening the consciousness of the Party committee members in continuing revolution and, on this basis, grasping the work of educating the armed forces units in the new Party Constitution.

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MAO'S INSTRUCTIONS

Revolutionary Committees at Various Levels in the Fushun Mining Bureau Regularly Develop Discussion and Evaluation Activities Regarding the Implementation of Chairman Mao's Instructions with the Help of the PLA Support-the-Left Personnel and by Extensively Mobilizing the Masses, and Act in Total Accordance with Chairman Mao's Instructions

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 14, 1970)

> Implementation of Mao's instructions under Fushun Mining Bureau is regularly discussed and evaluated by revolutionary committees under the Bureau with the help of PLA support-the-Left personnel in the Bureau, deepening the understanding of Mao's instructions, promoting their implementation, and educating both the leadership and the masses.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Shenyang, April 13) Support-the-Left personnel of a certain PLA unit in Shenyang stationed in Fushun Mining Bureau warmly helped its revolutionary committees at various levels to mobilize the masses extensively to develop discussion and evaluation activities regularly regarding the implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions and act completely in accordance with Chairman Mao's series of great instructions. This effectively pushed forward the implementation of the fighting tasks brought forth by the 9th Party Congress.

Discussion and evaluation activities in the revolutionary committees at various levels in the Fushun Mining Bureau regarding the implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions were started in April last year. After great leader Chairman Mao issued the latest instructions "Unite to struggle for still greater victories" during the session of the 9th Party Congress, revolutionary committees in the Mining Bureau raised aloft the banner of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress and resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's series of important instructions with the help of the PLA support-the-Left personnel. In this manner the situation of revolution and production became more and more favorable.

At this time some of the leading members of the revolutionary committees thought they had "done about enough" in the implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions and the consciousness for acting according to Chairman Mao's instructions slumped. At this time many representatives from the workers also earnestly discussed and evaluated the situation of the implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions by the revolutionary committees at the enlarged meeting attended by workers' representatives and convened by the revolutionary committee of the Bureau. They confirmed the achievements

and at the same time also pointed out places where implementation was not done well enough.

Some representatives from the workers said with profound feeling: "With arrogance and complacency we cannot act according to Chairman Mao's instructions totally."

The workers' discussion and evaluation shocked the revolutionary committees very much. Members of the revolutionary committees examined the situation of the implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions ideologically and in their work, looked for the gap and formulated measures for further implementation. They enhanced the achievements, overcame shortcomings, penetrated deep in person into backward units to publicize Chairman Mao's latest instructions, help the masses to hold Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, and develop "one helping one and a pair red" activities. In this way a situation of emulating in revolution, unity and progress developed vigorously in the whole mining area.

PLA support-the-Left personnel stationed in the mining area helped members of the revolutionary committee to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great teaching "We must conduct mass movements for every kind of work" and earnestly summed up the experience obtained from this mobilization of the masses to develop discussion and evaluation activities. This made the masses realize that Chairman Mao's instructions were derived from the practice of the revolutionary struggles of the masses and represented the fundamental interests of the proletariat. The masses of workers have the deepest proletarian feeling toward Chairman Mao's great instructions, understand them most thoroughly and act according to them most resolutely, therefore we shall be able to do a better job in acting according to Chairman Mao's instructions if we regularly invite the workers to discuss and evaluate the situation of the implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions by the revolutionary committees.

After understanding was elevated, the revolutionary committee of the Bureau immediately popularized this experience throughout the mining area and activities for the discussion and evaluation of the implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions were developed extensively throughout the mining area. This effectively promoted the penetrating development of the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and speeded up the pace of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation.

During the past year thirteen units under the Mining Bureau were chosen as advanced collective bodies in the province and municipality in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the Mining Bureau itself also became an advanced unit in Liaoning Province and Fushun Municipality in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. The state production plan for crude coal was overfulfilled eighteen days ahead of schedule throughout the mining area last year and the state production plan for coal was fulfilled seven days ahead of schedule during the first quarter of this year.

After a year of practice the revolutionary committee of Fushun Mining Bureau realized the following advantages in the development of activities for the discussion and evaluation of the implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions:

1. It helps to deepen the understanding of Chairman Mao's instructions and to heighten the self-consciousness in acting according to Chairman Mao's instructions.

After the publication of Chairman Mao's latest instructions "Cadres on active duty should also be sent to lower levels in groups to engage in manual labor," leading members of the revolutionary committee of Hungch'i Mine penetrated deep into the groups and workshops to take part in production labor and attained great achievements.

However, some individual members developed an idea during their performance of manual labor of concentrating only on work while neglecting ideological transformation. Workers pointed out incisively at a discussion and evaluation meeting: Some members of revolutionary committees failed to have a thorough understanding of Chairman Mao's latest instructions and harbored an idea of purely practical work when they participated in manual labor. They only cared for work without paying attention to the transformation of world outlook. If they perform manual labor in this manner, they will never be able to do a good job in ideological revolutionization and grasping power well for the proletariat even if they perform manual labor until they die.

In accordance with this criticism from the masses and in coordination with the reality in their thinking, members of the revolutionary committees studied Chairman Mao's latest instructions again and further elevated their understanding of the great significance of participation in productive labor. Thus everybody began to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, energetically repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, conscientiously acted according to Chairman Mao's instructions, and insisted on transforming world outlook while performing manual labor. This was welcomed by the masses of workers.

2. It helps to uncover contradictions, solve contradictions and promote the implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions.

After Chairman Mao's latest instructions on "simplification of administration" reached the Hunghsing Mine, its revolutionary committee resolutely simplified its mammoth administrative organization, thus quickly implementing Chairman Mao's latest instructions. But after a period of time new contradictions emerged: Some departments insisted that personnel be increased and offices be added because they were very busy with the task of struggle-criticism-transformation.

At a discussion and evaluation meeting the workers pointed out the phenomenon of "reversal" in the practice of simplification and analyzed the causes. It was agreed that this phenomenon reflected the fact that the poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line of building of political power had not yet been thoroughly eliminated. They also agreed that to implement Chairman Mao's latest instructions and do a good job in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, ideological revolutionization of the leadership squad must be grasped first and that without grasping ideological revolutionization what was transformed would eventually be restored to its former state.

The discussion and evaluation by the masses incisively uncovered the contradictions and gave the members of the revolutionary committees a profound education. They immediately held study classes with special topics, developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly, further heightened the consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, consolidated and developed the achievement in the "simplification of administration."

3. It helps to pool the wisdom and efforts of the masses for the implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions.

In discussion and evaluation activities the masses of workers bring forth problems, strive to solve them together and pool their wisdom. This guarantees the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's series of important instructions.

During the implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions on the cadre question in this mining area, most of the erring cadres were liberated promptly but the remaining very small number of cadres became "old, big and difficult" problems. So the revolutionary committee of the Bureau held a special discussion and evaluation meeting on the implementation of the cadre policy and workers were invited to advise on countermeasures. At this meeting workers' representatives from Shengli Mine pointed out the problems concerning the implementation of the cadre policy in the revolutionary committee of the Bureau and introduced their experience regarding their reliance upon the masses to implement conscientiously Chairman Mao's cadre policy and solve the "old, big and difficult" problems. Greatly enlightened by this meeting, the revolutionary committee of this Bureau immediately summed up and popularized the experience of Shengli Mine. This liberated all cadres in the mining area who should be liberated.

4. It educates the leadership at various levels as well as elevates the broad masses.

The process of discussion and evaluation is a process of the heightening of the consciousness of the leadership at various levels in acting according to Chairman Mao's instructions as well as a process of Chairman Mao's instructions taking deeper root among the broad masses. The workers always conscientiously made investigations, analyzed the situation and studied and

applied Chairman Mao's relevant instructions creatively with living problems in mind beforehand in order to do a good job in the discussion and evaluation of the situation of the implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions by the revolutionary committees. Before discussing and evaluating the implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions by the revolutionary committee of the Bureau, "We must further practice economy and make revolution," workers of the machinery repair shop of the electric machinery repair plant under the Bureau proceeded from the reality in their own unit and looked for the gap between themselves and Chairman Mao's instructions. During the discussion and evaluation they criticized the carelessness of some of the leading members as well as energetically struggled against their own erroneous idea of "the meat will be cooked in the pot anyhow." After the discussion and evaluation they energetically grasped the implementation of work and all cadres and workers in the workshop acted positively. They retrieved old and discarded materials to be re-used. In this way they inventoried and retrieved a great deal of discarded and old materials and equipment in two months' time, saving large amounts of money for the state.

* * *

ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING

Repudiate Revisionist "Profit in Command" Step Up Socialist Economic Examination

- Peiliu Cement Works accumulates large amounts of funds for the state

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 14, 1970)

(According to NCNA Nanning, April 13) The revolutionary committee of Peiliu Cement Works in Kwangsi led the broad masses to repudiate energetically renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "profit in command" and its rehash "theory of abolition of profit." They have stepped up socialist economic accounting and accumulated large amounts of funds for the state.

During the cultural revolution the broad masses of revolutionary workers in this plant raised aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, adopted class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as foundation, and energetically repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. This brought about a more and more favorable situation in revolution and production. Last year the output of cement in this plant was increased by 89 percent as compared with that in 1965 before the cultural revolution, the cost was lowered by 17.7 percent, and the profit turned over to the state increased by 90 percent. The profit turned over to the state during the four years since the cultural revolution was equivalent to 140 percent the capital outlay of the construction of the plant. The amount of profit turned over to the state during the first quarter of this year was again increased over that of the same period of time last year by 240 percent.

However, taking advantage of the opportunity of the workers' repudiation of Liu Shao-ch'i's "profit in command," a small handful of class enemy emerged in the form of the extreme "Left." They tried to sell the black trash of the "theory of abolition of profit" and opposed to reasonable accumulation practiced in socialist enterprises in an attempt to undermine socialism and shatter the foundation of socialist economy.

Support-the-Left personnel stationed in the plant and the revolutionary committee of the plant thought that this "theory of abolition of profit" was in reality a rehash of Liu Shao-ch'i's "profit in command" and therefore must be resolutely repudiated and struggled against. They promptly organized the leading members of the revolutionary committee and the broad masses of revolutionary workers to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching regarding the stepping up of socialist economic accounting and used "Anshan Steel Constitution" as a weapon to repudiate "profit in command" and the "theory of abolition of profit" and draw a clear line between socialism and capitalism, between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and between socialist

economic accounting and revisionist "profit in command." The broad masses of workers said: Our practice of socialist economic accounting is essential to the building of socialism in a greater, faster, better and more economical way, to "being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disasters, and doing everything for the people" and to the support of world revolution. We resolutely oppose the revisionist "profit in command" and will persevere in using proletarian politics to command economic accounting. To make the opposition to "profit in command" and the grasping of economic accounting antagonistic to each other is totally wrong.

The motor transport squad of the plant was an advanced unit in the conservation of gasoline in the past. But after being influenced by the "theory of abolition of profit" it operated in the red for a period of time. So the chairman of the revolutionary committee of the plant went down to study with the workers Chairman Mao's great teaching: "In any socialist economic enterprise attention must be paid to utilize manpower and equipment to the fullest possible extent, improve the organization of labor whenever possible, improve management, increase labor productivity, conserve manpower and materials whenever possible, practice labor emulation and economic accounting so as to decrease the cost, increase personal income and increase capital accumulation." He also mobilized the masses to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly, find gaps, dig for latent potentials, and formulate measures. This quickly rectified the deficit situation. In February this year the nine trucks in the plant overfulfilled the transport plan and saved 1,500 kilograms of gasoline at the same time.

The revolutionary committee of the plant promptly summed up and popularized this typical experience and conducted mass movements in a big way in the work of stepping up economic accounting so as to rely upon the masses fully in the management of finance. The broad masses of workers in the plant developed the fine tradition of arduous struggle and building the country industriously and frugally, proceeded from things big and started from things small, and made full use of every penny, every kilowatt-hour of electric power, every chunk of coal, every drop of gasoline, and every inch of steel material. During the past year this plant saved more than 100,000 yuan for the state through careful purchase of raw materials, conservation of materials and utilization of discarded items, etc.

* * *

LENIN CENTENARY

An Outspoken Revelation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1970)

april 22 this year marks the centenary of the birth of lenin, the great revolutionary teacher of the proletariat. in a big fanfare. brezhnev and the rest of the handful of renegades who have betrayed leninism put on a show of "commemorating" lenin, and on december 23, 1969 dished up the so-called theses on the centenary of the birth of vladimir ilyich lenin. in the "theses" they resort to their usual jiggery-pokery, mix khrushchov revisionism, social-imperialism in with leninism, and pass social-imperialism off as leninism. to the indignation of all, in broad daylight they viciously attribute to lenin the nonsense about the five "social factors of force" which otto bauer, a chieftain of the second international and an enemy of marxism-leninism, wrote in his sinister book "bolshevism or social-democracy?" and put words in lenin's mouth. such a filthy lie leaves everyone flabbergasted. this scandal has gone around the world. following is a report by a hsinhua correspondent on the incident and its background:

what kind of thing was otto bauer? how and why does the soviet revisionist renegade clique pass his words off as lenin's?

it is quite known that otto bauer was a scab in austria. he was born in 1882 and died in 1938, the same year when the renegade kautsky died. he was a notorious and typical representative of international opportunism, a chieftain of the austrian social-democratic party, of the second international and the two-and-a-half international. he was a sworn enemy of marxism-leninism. one time member of parliament and foreign minister of austria, he took an active part in suppressing a number of uprisings of the austrian workers and supported hitler's pan-germanism. like the renegade kautsky, he turned out some pamphlets advocating peaceful transition and the parliamentary road. he did his utmost to oppose violent revolution by the proletariat and the dictatorship of the proletariat, wildly attacking the great october socialist revolution and soviet power led by lenin. lenin characterized otto bauer aptly: "(boldface begins) this, the best of the social-traitors, is at most a learned and utterly hopeless fool. (boldface ends)" (lenin, "collected works", chinese ed., vol. 30, p. 327.)

bauer's "bolshevism or social-democracy?" was published in 1920. it utterly opposed violent revolution and preached peaceful transition, saying that "the distribution of state power is determined by social factors of force". at the same time, it viciously attacked the soviet state founded by lenin as "despotic socialism" and slandered the dictatorship of the proletariat as "violence against the social factors of force". what are the "social factors of force" concocted by bauer? they are: "first, the number of members of the class; second, the nature, strength and capability of its organization; third, its place in the process of production and distribution, which determines its economic means; fourth, the degree of its political interest, flexibility, activity and capacity for sacrifice; fifth, its educational level, the extent to which its ideas influence members of its own class and other classes and the attraction exerted by its ideology." (footnote 1)

as soon as this pamphlet came out, lenin strongly denounced it at the second congress of the communist international. in particular, lenin forcefully refuted bauer's maligning of the violence used by the proletariat as "violence against the social factors of force" and his fallacy of the "social factors of force". lenin said: "(boldface begins) it is an example of what marxism has been reduced to, of the kind of banality and defence of the exploiters to which the most revolutionary theory can be reduced. a german variety of philistinism is required, and you get the 'theory' that the 'social factors of force' are: number; the degree of organization; the place held in the process of production and distribution; activity and education. if a rural agricultural labourer or an urban working man practises revolutionary violence against a landowner or a capitalist, that is no dictatorship of the proletariat, no violence against the exploiters and the oppressors of the people. oh, no exclamation this is 'violence against the social factors of force'. (boldface ends)" lenin went on: "(boldface begins) perhaps my example sounds something like a jest. however, such is the nature of present-day opportunism that its struggle against bolshevism becomes a jest. (boldface ends)" (lenin, "collected works", chinese ed., vol. 31, p. 201.)

interestingly enough, in the 14th point of the "theses" published in "pravda", brezhnev and company flagrantly quote in full the paragraph containing bauer's counter-revolutionary fallacy about the five "social factors of force" which lenin had sharply denounced, and arbitrarily and glaringly attribute it to lenin. just look:

"in the draft plan for his report on the international situation and the main tasks of the comintern, lenin noted five 'social factors of strength' of the working class: 1) numbers, 2) organization, 3) place in the process of production and distribution, 4) activity, and 5) education. since lenin wrote this the size of the working class has sharply increased. it has become infinitely better organized and politically active, and is better educated and better trained."

truly, it is most reactionary and at the same time a "(boldface begins) jest (boldface ends)" for brezhnev and company to crudely attribute otto bauer's words to lenin. but, this is neither surprising nor accidental. it is determined by the "(boldface begins) nature of present-day opportunism (boldface ends)". their opposition to violent revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, their advocacy of peaceful transition and their exercising of a hitlerite fascist dictatorship at home are in tune with and a continuation of bauer's revisionist ideas, social-imperialist ideas. since they are out to oppose leninism, and take over the mantle of the old revisionists, and at the same time try to appropriate the brilliant banner of leninism, it is only natural for them to make a fool of themselves most preposterously.

in his criticism of bauer's "bolshevism or social-democracy?", lenin described it as "(boldface begins) a new book against bolshevism (boldface ends)" and "(boldface begins) a thoroughgoing menshevik pamphlet (boldface ends)". lenin said: "(boldface begins) we thank in advance the bourgeois and opportunist publishers who will publish it and translate it into various languages. bauer's book will be a useful if peculiar supplement to the textbooks on communism. take any paragraph, any argument in otto bauer's book and indicate the menshevism in it, where the roots lie of views that lead up to the actions of the traitors to socialism,

of the friends of kerensky, scheidemann, etc. -- this is a question that could be very usefully and successfully set in 'examinations' designed to test whether communism has been properly assimilated. if you cannot answer this question, you are not yet a communist, and should not join the communist party (boldface ends)." (lenin, "collected works", chinese ed., vol. 31, p. 200--201.)

lenin put it very well, making an analysis of where the roots lie of the philosophy of the scab and renegade otto bauer is "(boldface begins) useful (boldface ends)". its usefulness lies in that "(boldface begins) this is a question that could be very usefully and successfully set in 'examinations' designed to test whether communism has been properly assimilated (boldface ends)." brezhnev and company not only approve completely of the menshevism in bauer's book but have gone so far as to quote as lenin's words the revisionist nonsense in bauer's book which lenin characterized as expressing "(boldface begins) the essence of the views of world opportunism (boldface ends)". this should serve as the most telling proof that the handful of the members of the soviet revisionist leading clique are not qualified at all to join the ranks of the communist party and are not communists at all and that they are out-and-out counter-revolutionary social-democrats, out-and-out renegades to leninism and out-and-out obedient and filial descendants of bauer and company exclamation just as lenin said in exposing the old scab ramsay macdonald, "(boldface begins) this is a revelation (boldface ends)" of "(boldface begins) rare outspokenness (boldface ends)". (lenin, "collected works", chinese ed., vol. 31, p. 200.)

now, it is crystal clear to the people throughout the world that brezhnev and company's so-called "observing the birth centenary of lenin", "loyalty to lenin's behests", "defending marxism-leninism" and so on and so forth, are nothing but lies. to put it bluntly, they are pushing "bauerism" which is rotten to the core and the revisionism of the second international exclamation they are devoutly worshiping the "(boldface begins) example (boldface ends)" of their revisionist ancestors' perversion of marxism as their infinitely sacred bible exclamation they are taking the trash of an active advocate of hitler fascism as the source of "strength" of the "working class" exclamation all this seems too ugly and vile indeed. but it is written in black and white, and cannot be lopped off even with an axe exclamation

no dirty deal is too low for brezhnev and company, that gang of scoundrels. in an attempt to cover up this scandal which had already been known to the world, they stealthily camouflaged what "pravda" had published by deleting the name of lenin but retaining bauer's ideas when the "theses" were later reprinted in the journal "kommunist". this only makes the scandal even more shocking. the more they try to hide it, the more they expose themselves as renegades to leninism. like bauer, they are all enemies of the soviet people and anti-soviet villains.

by hook or by crook brezhnev and company usurp lenin's name to peddle revisionist, social-imperialist trash. it is by no means an individual or isolated incident that they pass bauer's words off as lenin's. it is their customary, despicable practice to tamper with, distort, emasculate and fabricate lenin's statements. there are numerous such instances in their "theses". readers can easily see this by merely checking up what is quoted of lenin's statements in the "theses" with the original.

the dishing up of the "theses" by the soviet revisionist renegade clique shows how far brezhnev and company have slid down the road of betrayal of leninism and how despicably and shamelessly they have degenerated. the "theses" of the soviet revisionists are as lenin said, a "(boldface begins) peculiar supplement to the textbooks on communism (boldface ends)", and indeed are excellent teaching material by negative example since they lay bare the hypocrisy and reactionary nature of their so-called commemoration of lenin. yet, brezhnev and the rest of the handful of renegades have gone so far as to laud these anti-leninist "theses", which stink of khrushchov revisionism, social-imperialism, as an "important political and theoretical document" which "profoundly expounds" the "organic integrity" of marxism-leninism. they raved that "communists and all the working people of the world" "have taken the theses" (footnote 2). bragging and boasting, these scoundrels have done all they can to prettify themselves and have lost all sense of shame.

history is inexorable. khrushchov fell long ago. it is simply futile for brezhnev to try to don the cloak of leninism and press on with khrushchov revisionism, social-imperialism to deceive and mislead the masses. our great leader chairman mao says: "(boldface begins) 'lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet' is a chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. the reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind (boldface ends)." brezhnev and company are precisely fools of this kind. the sinister "theses" which they concocted have turned out to be a clumsy sleight-of-hand and have shown them up. now, the soviet revisionist renegade clique is having a hard time. following in khrushchov's footsteps, brezhnev and company are heading for the brink of their downfall. if you don't believe this, just wait and see.

footnote 1. otto bauer: "bolshevism or social-democracy?", german ed., verlag der wiener volksbuchhandlung, 1920, p.109.

footnote 2. "pravda" editorial, "loyalty to the great teachings", january 21, 1970.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES

Central China Hsien Revolutionary Committees Enhance Revolutionization Through Forging Close Links with Masses

(NCNA-English Changsha, Apr. 18, 1970)

members of revolutionary committees at all levels in a county in hunan province, central china, have forged close links with the masses, so as to revolutionize the leading bodies and promote the mass movement for struggle-criticism-transformation. in this they have been inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress and guided by our great leader chairman mao's teaching: "having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming state organs."

after the ninth party congress, the members of all revolutionary committees in ningyuan county conscientiously studied chairman mao's teachings on the mass line and the brilliant documents of the ninth party congress, with unbounded proletarian love for our great leader. they recognized that if they were to

represent the interests of the masses and wield power well for them, they had to maintain close ties with them, and first of all, with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants.

of the 15 standing committee members of the county revolutionary committee, one remains in the office to take care of the routine work while the other 14 all go among the masses at the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

over 90 per cent of the 418 revolutionary committee members at district and commune level work regularly at the grassroots level.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "only by speaking for the masses can he educate them and only by being their pupil can he be their teacher." firmly bearing this great teaching in mind, the members of all revolutionary committees in the county modestly regard themselves as pupils of the masses and constantly draw political sustenance from them, so as to guide revolution and production forward.

last winter, the kuanchiao people's commune planned to dig a 12.5-kilometre-long mountain torrent diversion ditch to improve the low-yielding farmland. one vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee who was working in this commune at the time enthusiastically joined the masses in constructing it. he was inspired by the spirit of fearing no hardship or fatigue of the revolutionary masses. but he found that a few cadres and commune members were lukewarm towards the project. after careful investigation among the masses, he discovered that some were worried that it might take up too much farmland. so he got the people to study chairman mao's teaching "we should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account", and to criticize the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, in order to help them have a correct approach toward the relationship between local and over-all interests. in order to solve the question satisfactorily, the vice-chairman led the masses in surveying the land. he asked for their opinions and suggestions and together they worked out a new plan which called for taking up less land while better facilitating irrigation and drainage. the new plan won general approval. through the concerted efforts of the cadres and the masses, the project was finished much sooner than the original plan envisaged.

the members of all revolutionary committees in the county bear firmly in mind chairman mao's teachings: "the comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle", and "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour." they live among the masses, do collective productive labour and study with them and join them in fighting self and criticizing revisionism.

yang yu, the chairman of the county revolutionary committee and a people's liberation army representative, has brought the p.l.a. style of plain living and hard struggle to the revolutionary committee. whenever he goes to a factory or a people's commune and no matter what the weather, he always goes on foot, carrying chairman mao's books in his pocket and a knapsack on his back. wherever he is among the masses, he propagates mao tsetung thought and talks with them to acquaint himself with the local situation in revolution and production. in this way, he maintains close ties with the masses.

though in chronic poor health, one vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the chunghsinpu commune always takes along a dung basket and collects manure on his way to the production brigades or teams. he actively joins the commune members in collective productive labour. by sweating together with them, he has won a place in their hearts.

the poor and lower-middle peasants praise the cadres, saying: "our cadres work hard and live simply. they work hard so their hands are as calloused as ours and they sweat like us. we can rest easy with these people in power exclamation"

in forging close ties with the masses, members of all revolutionary committees in the county conscientiously listen to criticism from the masses and put themselves under their supervision. when the 1970 new year editorial was published, the standing committee member of the county revolutionary committee who was doing his turn in the office hurried that night to a production brigade four kilometres away to study it with the poor and lower-middle peasants at a mao tsetung thought study class. in the study class they reviewed their work in the light of chairman mao's latest instructions and in the spirit of the editorial and asked the poor and lower-middle peasants what they thought about the work of the county revolutionary committee. cherishing the revolutionary committee as their own, the poor and lower-middle peasants hailed the successes it had achieved since its inauguration and sincerely put forward criticisms and proposals. then, keeping these opinions in mind, the revolutionary committee member conscientiously studied chairman mao's teachings and took the initiative to go among the masses to fight self and criticize revisionism. they corrected their shortcomings in actual work, and this was much appreciated by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the revolutionary committee members put it this way: "when we forge close ties with the masses we are like fish and water; while when we are divorced from the masses we are like a tree with broken roots. we cannot continue the revolution and constantly go forward unless we put ourselves under the regular supervision of the masses."

the revolutionary committees at all levels in the county have forged close ties with the revolutionary masses and their relations to them are like those of fish to water. they draw political sustenance from the masses and this does much to revolutionize their own thinking and consolidate political power. at the same time, they bring the revolutionary masses' initiative for socialist construction into full play. in the past year, under the inspiration of the spirit of the ninth party congress, the people throughout the county have rallied even closer round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. they have closely followed chairman mao's great strategic plan and vigorously grasped revolution and promoted production and thus gone from victory to victory. in 1969, industrial and agricultural production in the county reached an all-time high. the total output of grain was 15 per cent higher than in 1968, itself a year of good harvests. the total industrial output value shot up 40 per cent compared with the previous year. the county has now started a new high tide in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and revolution and production are going ahead very well.

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

Northeast China Petroleum Plant Revolutionary Committee Relies on Workers to Supervise Enterprise's Finances

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 18, 1970)

following chairman mao's great teaching "we must whole-heartedly rely on the working class", the fushun no.1 petroleum plant in liaoning province, northeast china, has put the finances of the enterprise under the workers' supervision.

the plant set up a workers' finance supervisory group at the beginning of last year, with veteran workers as the main force and there are smaller workers' supervisory groups in the workshops. work teams and groups also have their own worker supervisors. as a result, a supervisory network over the enterprise's finances was formed throughout the plant.

holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and taking the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link, under the leadership of the plant revolutionary committee over the past year or so, this contingent of workers has adhered to the socialist orientation that "diligence and frugality should be practised in running factories".

the plant topped the state plan for output of major products last year. again, in the first quarter of this year it overfulfilled the state plan, increasing output in these products by a wide margin in comparison with the same period last year. compared with 1968, production costs in 1969 were slashed 20.4 per cent and further reduced in this year's first quarter. profits turned over to the state topped state quota by 38 per cent last year. the plant saved for the state more than 3,000,000 yuan in the past year by putting old things and discarded materials to use and making multiple use of resources.

the fushun no.1 petroleum plant is china's biggest synthetic petroleum plant. poisoned by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises before the great proletarian cultural revolution, some people ignored diligence, frugality and practising economy and there was a lot of waste.

after being set up in august, 1968, the plant's revolutionary committee considered that practising diligence and frugality in running enterprises or being extravagant and causing lots of waste was not just an economic question -- spending a certain sum of money -- but a political question of what road the enterprise should take. the committee was determined to follow chairman mao's teachings on building up our country through diligence and frugality, self-reliance and hard struggle and to resolutely combat liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the bourgeois corrupt way of thinking which resulted in extravagance and waste.

it mobilized the workers to launch a people's war in listing instances of waste, investigating the damage caused by waste and finding its ideological roots.

the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi, including "let specialists run factories" and "let specialists manage

finances", which did not rely on the workers, was an important cause of waste. the plant's sulphuric acid workshop did not need accelerating gears because its original equipment was outmoded and had been dismantled long before. but the section concerned did not understand the actual conditions in this workshop, and without any investigation listed the accelerating gears as a major item of things to be purchased. they only discovered the problem when the accessories were brought to the plant. the workers were furious over similar actions which had caused equipment purchased with state funds to sit around idle or let the latter be wasted. they said: "we'll never allow anyone to go on taking the renegade liu shao-chi's old path of 'letting the specialists run factories', that is, relying on a few persons to manage finances, instead of relying on the worker masses". they submitted a proposal to the revolutionary committee for setting up a workers' finance supervisory group.

the plant revolutionary committee warmly supported this proposal and assigned a vice-chairman to direct the supervisory group. it decided that the sections in charge of the plant's finances should regularly report the income and expenditure to the workers' supervisory group, or report after indefinite periods, and thus consciously accept its supervision and examination.

the workers' finance supervisory group regards supervision of the enterprise's finances as a glorious political task. members of the group have enthusiastically popularized and implement chairman mao's principle of building up our country through diligence and frugality and helped the revolutionary committee do a good job of exercising financial power. when the supervisory group, in examining income and expenditure, found anything not conforming to chairman mao's teaching on diligence, frugality and practising economy, it firmly suggested how to set things right.

in the first quarter of last year, the plant's finance section proposed asking for a state loan of 8,000,000 yuan. in their examination of the finances, the workers' supervisory group made a thoroughgoing investigation and study, checking up on every item, and concluded that they did not need such a big loan. veteran worker sun wen, the group leader, organized the comrades in the finance section to study chairman mao's great teaching "thrift should be the guiding principle in our government expenditure" and suggested cutting the proposed loan by one fourth. this was agreed. last year's balance sheet showed that the plant's circulating funds were more than enough to meet the demands of production and there was a surplus at the end of the year. the comrades in the finance section praised the worker-supervisors as "good house keepers".

the workers, who know most about production, also know where the potential is and whether money can be saved. therefore they are the most qualified to have a say in financial matters. last year, the paraffin workshop urgently needed a set of refrigerating installation. somebody produced a plan which the bourgeois technical "authorities" had worked out according to foreign conventions. it called for a state investment of 480,000 yuan to buy a big refrigerator. to install it, an old refrigerating machine, which was still in use, had to be dismantled and the workshop where it was installed had to be rebuilt. the whole project would require a state investment of nearly a million yuan. when the supervisory group handed the problem to the workers, the masses firmly rejected the plan and resolved to rely on their own efforts and take the road of self-reliance pointed out by chairman mao.

the group reported this to the plant revolutionary committee and got its support. the workers got rid of foreign conventions and, instead of buying a big new refrigerating machine, they devised a simple method whereby they made rational use of two existing small refrigerating machines, and this served their purpose well.

most of the red sentinels defending chairman mao's revolutionary line on the financial front are veteran workers who are not divorced from production. they are scattered in the workshops, teams and groups. they not only supervise the finances but also set fine examples for others to follow by their diligence and frugality and by the way they practised economy for the revolution in all they did. a veteran stoker in a boiler house who is a member of the workers' finance supervisory group, and seven other veteran workers repaired an old disused shed. they set up a spare-time repair group there for repairing disused parts and tools. the workers praised them saying: "the workers' finance supervisory group always takes the lead in diligence and frugality and in practising economy in making revolution and they set us a good example."

thanks to the promotion by the workers' finance supervisory group, the workers in the factory brought about a new upsurge in the mass campaign for diligence, frugality and practising economy. since last year they have recovered and repaired over 80 different kinds of materials to the value of about two million yuan. all the things were collected together and put into what was called "the first store-house". when they wanted any thing, the workers would first go to "the first store-house" for old things instead of new. everybody now has the habit of diligence and frugality. they also began to recover the waste acid which used to flow to waste and which was harmful to the crops in the fields nearby. they extracted more than 2,000 tons of asphalt tar and other by-products and some 2,000 tons of sulphuric acid, the latter being used to make 2,300 tons of ammonium sulphate. thus the waste acid is put to use and is of great help to agricultural production.

PETROLEUM

China's Petroluem Industry Achieves Great Victory by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1970)

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, new brilliant achievements have been scored in china's petroleum industry.

following the nation-wide fulfilment of the state production plan for petroleum last year, there was an all-round over-fulfilment of the state plan in the first quarter of 1970. compared with the corresponding period of last year, crude oil production has shown a big increase, with daily output topping the previous highest record. with this increase in production, oilfields throughout the country have over-fulfilled the state plans, including those for gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, lubricant, fuel oil and other major products, thus making new contributions in support of socialist construction in china.

thus, under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and under the

leadership of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china, the chinese oil workers have won a great victory in grasping revolution and promoting production and in following the road of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

throughout the 20 years since liberation, and particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese oil workers have displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and built the basis of a modern petroleum industry. compared with the time before liberation, china's oil production has increased by leaps and bounds. becoming self-sufficient in the main in petroleum in 1963, china has now become completely self-sufficient with respect to variety, quality and quantity of the oil needed for the national economy, for national defence and for the development of science and technology.

the workers of the taching oilfield, which is the model for developing the oil industry by self-reliance and arduous struggle, have continued to display the revolutionary spirit they showed during the battle to open up the oilfield. they have striven to catch up with and surpass advanced world standards by launching a mass movement for industrial construction, scientific research and technical innovations and by relying on the wisdom and strength of the masses. on the basis of stable and high production over the past ten years, they have accelerated extraction and raised the level of production management. the first quarter of this year witnessed a marked increase in crude oil production.

the battle to open up the taching oilfield was begun in 1960. then, oil workers from all corners of the country began work under harsh conditions. they drew wisdom and strength from chairman mao's brilliant works, the three constantly read articles, "on the practice" and "on contradiction". displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they surmounted difficulties and built an oil base second to none in the world within the short period of three years. the building of the taching oilfield marked the entry of china into a new stage in the development of the oil industry through self-reliance and it was a great contribution to the country's socialist construction.

in the first quarter of this year, the workers in china's first oil base -- the yumen oilfield -- which has gained a new lease of life through the encouragement of the taching oilfield, implemented the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao. they launched a mass movement to analyze the conditions obtaining in the oilfield and took measures to increase production. thanks to their efforts, the rate of the utility of oil wells and of oil recovery has been raised and the oil pool pressure remains stable. the production of crude oil has risen steadily and the oilfield has been expanded. compared with the corresponding period of last year, crude oil production in the first quarter of this year increased by 12.3 per cent.

after the yumen oilfield had been exploited for more than thirty years, a handful of capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities" spread the pessimistic view that "the yumen oilfield is nearly exhausted". but the yumen workers, responding to our great leader chairman mao's call "in industry, learn from taching" issued in 1964, broke away from foreign stereotypes and resolved to maintain high and stable output.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers, together with the revolutionary cadres and technicians, worked hard

and made a thorough survey of the oilfield. they have revived a number of oil wells which had been closed down on the orders of a handful of capitalist-roaders and bourgeois "authorities" under the pretext that they were barren of oil. crude oil again gushed out of these wells. the oilfield has been expanded and output has gone up steadily.

in line with chairman mao's teaching on increasing production and practising strict economy, the chinese petroleum workers have in the first quarter of this year carried further the mass movement for increasing production and practising economy. using the invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they sharply criticized the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, as reflected in the notion "preferring large-scale operations and bourgeois standards". they made technical innovations and improved the equipment, and have done a lot to increase the uses of oil. through self-reliance and arduous struggle and by making full use of the manpower, material and funds available, they have increased production in all respects. in line with chairman mao's teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind", workers at one oil refinery made four important technical innovations on some equipment, raising its efficiency by sixty per cent, halving the number of people needed to operate it and cutting fuel consumption by one-third.

the gas obtained through dry distillation in another oil refinery contains rich raw materials for producing sulphuric acid. in the past, these were not recovered. since the beginning of this year, revolutionary workers and technicians at the refinery have, after repeated experiments, extracted from this gas sufficient chemicals to meet over half the needs of the refinery. many other refineries and oilfields are using waste oil mud, acid, cinder and water to produce different kinds of chemical fertilizer and industrial chemicals, thus creating much wealth for the state.

in following chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle, the chinese petroleum workers have launched a mass movement for technical innovations. in the past few years, they have mastered new techniques in refining, including catalyzing and cracking. a number of modern oil refineries are now using these new techniques. they have also successfully trial-produced new varieties of oil products. all this has meant that refining techniques have been constantly improved.

at present, the socialist revolutionary emulation campaign is being carried out in depth in the petroleum industry, and has given rise to a vigorous new upsurge in production and construction. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the oil workers are holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and are resolved to continue to implement chairman mao's principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle so as to win even greater victories in both revolution and production this year.

MACHINE BUILDING

China Develops Machine Building Industry Through Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1970)

china's revolutionary machine building workers are developing the industry through self-reliance under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". this is promoting the growth of other industries and local small industries, speeding up the tempo of the mechanization of farming.

china had almost no machine building industry before liberation. it had a few poorly-equipped repair shops of a semi-colonial nature, able only to repair imported machines and make simple parts. china now has dozens of branches of the machine building industry, including machine tools and implements, power equipment and electrical appliances, metallurgical and mining equipment, petroleum and chemical industrial equipment, tractors and farm machines, textile and light industrial machinery, motor vehicles and ship building, and instruments and meters. in those provinces and border areas where formerly there was little or no machine building industry, machinery plants of various sizes have been built, forming a machine building industrial network that combines big and medium-sized and small enterprises.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary machine building workers have adhered to chairman mao's teaching "be self-reliant, work hard, do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind." they have thoroughly criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as the slavish comprador philosophy, "let specialists run factories" and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. as a result, they won great new victories one after another in the high tide of grasping revolution and promoting production. the general level of production in the machine building industry was far higher in 1969 than in the previous year, and many provinces and cities fulfilled the state production targets ahead of time.

the revolutionary workers at the shenyang number one machine building plant study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and work with revolutionary zeal stimulated by the great proletarian cultural revolution. displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, they launched a vigorous mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution and production reached an all-time high in 1969. output of machine tools was more than three times that of the designed capacity and more than double the plant's previous record. this proves that the great proletarian cultural revolution is a great motive force for china's socialist production and is promoting and will continue to promote a new leap forward in china's socialist construction.

there have been tremendous achievements in the machine-building industry over the past few years under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. in the field of metal-cutting machine tools, for example, a

huge surface grinding machine, a relieving lathe for hobs, a double-column optical jig-boring machine and scores of other high precision machine tools have been successfully trial-produced. a 125,000-kilowatt steam-turbo generator with an inner water-cooled stator and rotor has been produced for power generating equipment. huge equipment for petroleum industry, such as the 4,000-metre deep-well drilling machine, has been designed and made in china. in ship-building, ocean-going freighters in the 10,000-ton class have been built. in addition, many up-to-date new techniques and technological processes, such as electronics and fluidics, have been extensively applied. with rapidly increased productive capacity and a higher technical level, china's machine-building industry can now independently turn out complete sets of modern equipment for the iron and steel, mining, chemical and oil-refining industries and power stations. it effectively supports the development of china's large-scale industry as a whole.

guided by chairman mao's principle of "walking on two legs", china's machine-building industry has built a network of medium and small enterprises in the provinces and regions throughout the country, in addition to the modern big machinery plants. many counties and people's communes also have their own machinery plants and factories for making repairs. these have played a big role in developing local industries, supporting agricultural production and producing daily necessities to meet the people's needs.

kiangsi province, east china, used to have a relatively backward machine-building industry. before the cultural revolution, it could not even make the equipment necessary for small hydraulic electric power stations, fertilizer plants and motor vehicles. holding aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, the workers in kiangsi during the cultural revolution thoroughly criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist piffle, such as "let specialists run factories", the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and the slavish comprador philosophy. showing unbounded love for our great leader chairman mao and deep hatred for imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, the workers overcame difficulties in a dauntless revolutionary spirit to achieve rapid development of local medium-sized and small industries. at the chingkang mountain motor vehicle plant, for example, which was formerly a motor-car repair plant with only some 600 workers and 88 machine tools, the great proletarian cultural revolution aroused the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness of the workers and cadres. since 1968 the plant has made 97 special machine tools, more than the total number of machines and equipment it had prior to the cultural revolution. in making its contribution to the socialist revolution and socialist construction, it turned out 516 "chingkang mountain" brand lorries last year.

kiangsi's local machine-building industry is now able to produce small tractors, automobiles, generators, diesel engines and about a hundred other important industrial products. spurred on by the mass efforts to set up a machine-building industry, small industrial enterprises, including iron and steel plants, chemical fertilizer plants, cement factories, power stations and coal mines, have sprung up throughout heilungkiang, honan and other provinces. many counties are now generating power and making farm implements and irrigation and drainage equipment.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", the revolutionary workers on china's machine-building front attach much importance to the work of supporting farming, thereby greatly speeding up farm mechanization.

china was unable to produce tractors or modern power equipment for irrigation and drainage purposes before liberation. the peasants used age-old backward farm tools. some regions inhabited by minority nationalities even used the primitive slash and burn method.

in post-liberation years, rapid progress was made in mechanizing china's agriculture, and it has developed by leaps and bounds during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

thanks to the development of china's farm mechanization, new varieties of tractors introduced over the past three years or so are greater than the total number of new varieties introduced in the seven years between 1959 and 1965 before the cultural revolution; those of internal combustion engines made almost equal the total number produced in the seven years; those of mechanized farm implements turned out come to four fifths of the total number made in the seven years.

many people's communes in the country now have their own tractor stations. over 60 per cent of the farmland is worked by machinery in some provinces and municipalities. millions upon millions of hectares of farmland in china is now irrigated and drained by power-driven equipment.

the rapid growth of china's machine-building industry serves as conclusive proof that only by taking the road of self-reliance and arduous struggle as pointed out by the great leader chairman mao, can we build our country into a modern and mighty socialist power as soon as possible. a new upsurge in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war is taking shape and a socialist revolutionary emulation drive is going ahead full steam. the workers on china's machine-building front are resolved to hold the great red banner of mao tsetung thought still higher and win new and still greater victories.

INDUSTRY

Shanghai Workers Quickly Make Chinese Style Crystal-Growing Machine

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 18, 1970)

following our great leader chairman mao's great teaching "china ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity", shanghai workers have quickly made first chinese style machine for growing crystals and it is up to modern technical levels. they achieved this in just 13 days by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. this has provided favourable conditions for the development of china's electronics industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the machine for growing crystals which is used to turn out silicon single crystals is key equipment in developing the electronics industry. before the great proletarian cultural revolution the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in science and technology pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi which relied on a few "specialists" and "authorities" and adhered to the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace hampered the progress of the electronics industry.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's great strategic concept "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the shanghai workers waged a people's war to develop the electronics industry. they were determined to emancipate their thinking, make bold inventions and rely on their own efforts to produce a chinese machine for growing crystals.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee firmly supported the workers' revolutionary spirit. the committee immediately drew more than 30 workers and designers from a dozen units to organize a group to make such a machine.

before starting, members of the group studied over and over again chairman mao's great teaching "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". they vowed before a portrait of our great leader chairman mao: "we are determined to turn out this machine as fast as possible and make it a first-rate product to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland exclamation"

after repeated discussions, the group drew up a plan to make the machine in 15 days. their high aspirations were supported by all the workers of shanghai. no matter what factory the workers belonged to, as soon as they heard what was required for the project they exerted all their efforts to help.

the yenan machine dies plant which made the wood pattern for the furnace of the machine is a small factory with 52 people. after getting the tentative blueprints from the designers all the factory's cadres and workers took part in the work. the workers consulted with the designers to revise the blueprints while making the pattern. they completed in a dozen hours what usually takes 15 to 20 days.

as soon as the shanghai boiler plant had got the assignment for casting and mechanical working of the body of the furnace the plant's communist party committee called a meeting to discuss the matter. at that time it was after working hours and the workers had gone back home. the party committee sent personnel to notify the workers who went to the factory at once to do the work. they completed the whole job in four days and more. the workers of the chiuching machine building factory responsible for making the furnace chamber completed their work on schedule after working two days and two nights. thus a dozen small factories worked hard for 13 days and nights to make the first chinese style machine for growing crystals. this machine has a simple structure and is of advanced technical level. its output of crystals exceeds the designed capacity and is up to advanced levels. the workers said: "armed with invincible mao tsetung thought we workers can perform miracles."

HOG RAISING

Rapid Development of Hog-Raising in Chekiang Province

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Apr. 17, 1970)

firmly carrying out chairman mao's instructions on developing hog-raising, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in the villages of chekiang province, east china, have made rapid progress in this undertaking by the simultaneous development of both collective and household hog-raising.

for the four years up to 1969, the number of hogs in the province averaged 2.5 head per household. there was an increase last year. in the first quarter of this year, the number of pigs being raised increased by ten per cent, in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, and the number of collective hog farms increased fivefold during the period. many counties, communes and production brigades set new records in the number of hogs raised.

the rapid development of hog-raising has provided a large supply of good-quality organic fertilizer for farmlands and played a big role in enabling the whole province to achieve high yield in grain and cotton. it has also provided more raw material for industry and more pork for rural and urban markets. this has been effective support to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

in a note commenting an article entitled "we have raised a large number of hogs" which deals with the experience of the shanghua co-operative in lanchi county of chekiang province and is included in the book "the socialist upsurge in china's countryside", our great leader chairman mao teaches: "apart from collective pig-raising by the cooperatives, every peasant household should be advised to raise one or several pigs."

led by the provincial revolutionary committee, local revolutionary committees at all levels in chekiang have organized mao tsetung thought study classes for making a living study and application of this note by chairman mao. this greatly aroused the enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants for raising pigs.

in chiahsing, ningpo and lishui, more than 10,000 collective pig farms were started in five months, the number of pigs increasing by more than 300,000.

while big efforts were made to develop collective pig-raising, the commune members were encouraged to raise pigs themselves. in the past year, there has been a general increase in the number of pigs raised by peasant households. in many counties and communes, the number averaged three pigs per each household.

in the course of developing hog-raising, the poor and lower-middle peasants firmly grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as the key link. in the light of class struggle and the struggle for production in the villages, they criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents, which consisted of capitalist trends such as "material incentives" and their negation and slashing

back of collective pig farms. this made the peasants further foster the idea of raising more hogs in the interest of the revolution.

displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they have started more and better collective pig farms. at present, the collective pig farms are carrying out the principle of self-reliance in hog-raising and hog-breeding, and are introducing fine breeds. at the same time, the collective pig farms are giving help to the poor and lower-middle peasants in pig-raising.

the masses have been fully mobilized in the province to find more fodder for the growing number of pigs. taking measures suitable to local conditions, various localities in the province have, since last year, applied the advanced experience of making fermented pig-feed. this enables them to save feedgrain and fuel and enlarge the supply of fodder.

many regional and county revolutionary committees have strengthened leadership in veterinary work. they have formed contingents of vets armed with mao tsetung thought, with poor and lower-middle peasants making up the main body. work is being done on the prevention and treatment of swine diseases.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Statement on Situation in Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1970)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association today issued a statement on the situation in cambodia. full text follows:

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association vehemently denounces u.s. imperialism for instigating cambodia's extreme right-wing clique to stage, in phnom penh on march 18, a coup d'etat against prince norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia.

the u.s. stage-managed reactionary coup d'etat in cambodia has once again fully exposed the counter-revolutionary nature of the u.s. so-called "new asia policy" and "nixon doctrine" of using asians to fight asians. it also shows that u.s. imperialism is scheming to turn cambodia into its colony and military base and to extend its wars of aggression against viet nam and laos to the whole of indo-china so as to extricate itself from its increasingly difficult position both at home and abroad without abandoning its fond dream to plunder indo-china and southeast asia as a whole and to utilize this region as a spring-board for its further aggression in asia. but the extensive struggle of resistance now being unfolded by the cambodian people and the victories achieved by the people of viet nam and laos in their heroic fight against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, are shattering the schemes of the u.s. aggressors and driving them into an insoluble dilemma. the objective situation strengthens the conviction of the world people that "the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily".

under the leadership of prince norodom sihanouk, cambodia consistently followed a policy of independence, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity. therefore, it has always been considered by u.s. imperialism as a thorn in the flesh as well as an obstacle to its aggression against indo-china. the recently staged coup d'etat is the culmination of all the dastardly acts of crime and conspiracy that u.s. imperialism has been carrying out in the past decade against this country.

in the face of its imminent doom in viet nam, u.s. imperialism, quite contrary to its so-called "troops withdrawal" policy and other "peace proposals", has actually resorted to the criminal activities of "vietnamization of the viet nam war" so as to perpetuate its strangle hold in viet nam.

in laos, in a vain attempt to maintain the puppet vientiane regime, u.s. imperialism has frenziedly escalated its war there. it has run amok to such an extent that it is even using and sending the reactionary thai troops to wantonly attack the liberated areas of laos and the patriotic laotian armed forces and people.

and now, through the hands of a traitorous lon nol-sirik matak right-wing clique, u.s. imperialism has manipulated a coup d'etat against cambodian head of state prince norodom sihanouk, propped up a reactionary regime which has wrested from the people their independence, sovereignty and democracy, and has flagrantly carried out direct attack on and bombing of the cambodian patriotic forces.

but the cambodian people are firmly opposed to the sell-out of their national sovereignty to u.s. imperialism. they will never tolerate the treacherous regime thrust upon them. the patriotic cambodian people have seen through the treacherous nature of the lon nol-sirik matak clique and have come to see more clearly that u.s. imperialism is their number one enemy. now, all sections of the cambodian people are rising to fight and dealing heavy blows at the pro-u.s. puppet regime. the solemn calls of prince sihanouk to his compatriots, issued on march 23 and april 4, have aroused the cambodian people to wage a resolute struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and win back their independence, sovereignty and democracy.

facing the strong opposition and denunciation by the cambodian people and the people the world over, the lon nol-sirik matak coup clique has become panic-stricken and is attempting to divert the attention of the people at home and abroad by slanderously accusing the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam of committing "aggression" against cambodia. this is nothing but a crude and naked move to sow discord between the two friendly peoples of viet nam and cambodia and to create a pretext for the open aggression by u.s. imperialism.

within the short period of its wrenching power in the country, the cambodian reactionary coup gang has become so frightened and unstable that it has cried out for help from u.s. imperialism and its two notorious tools, the united nations and the seato. but, neither the united nations and the seato, nor the other international schemes now being engineered by imperialism, revisionism and reaction, can save it from its inevitable collapse. the destiny of the cambodian people is not in the hands of the reactionaries, but in the hands of the people themselves.

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association calls on its member organisations and the afro-asian journalists to render resolute support, through various activities, for the cambodian people in their valiant struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, and for the five-point declaration issued by cambodian head of state prince norodom sihanouk.

the present situation in cambodia and in indo-china as a whole is favourable to the revolutionary struggle of the people. the secretariat is deeply convinced that, with the powerful support of the heroic vietnamese and laotian peoples and the people of the whole world, the cambodian people who have been tempered through their prolonged anti-imperialists struggle, will surely unite as one, persevere in their fight, defeat u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and win complete victory.

april 15, 1970

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Enthusiastically Hails Victories of Cambodian People's Patriotic Struggle Against US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentary entitled "enthusiastically hail the victories of the cambodian people's patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism". the commentary reads in full as follows:

recently, exciting news have come in quick succession from cambodia about the victories scored by the cambodian people and patriotic armed forces in striking hard at the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys. on april 7, three companies of the u.s. aggressor troops intruded into cambodia's tamo area in choe district, svay rieng province. the people and patriotic armed forces there fought back heroically. 70 u.s. aggressor troops were killed or wounded and the rest fled away helter-skelter. before this, the cambodian people and patriotic armed forces heroically intercepted the intruding south vietnamese puppet troops in tamo and tasach areas, killing or wounding nearly 100 of them and destroying ten enemy military vehicles. of late, the cambodian people and patriotic armed forces in svay rieng province valiantly attacked the reactionary troops of the lon nol-sirik matak clique and wiped out or badly mauled six companies of the enemy. the cambodian patriotic armed forces have also repeatedly engaged the rightist troops in several other provinces and won victory after victory. the chinese people warmly congratulate the cambodian people and patriotic armed forces on their signal victories in the patriotic anti-u.s. struggle. the chinese people acclaim the heroic cambodian people: you have fought well exclamation you have fought magnificently exclamation you have given due punishments to u.s. imperialism and its lackey which are committing a frenzied aggression against cambodia exclamation

the great leader chairman mao has taught us: "when we say 'imperialism is ferocious', we mean that its nature will never change". the fact that u.s. imperialism has flagrantly dispatched its aggressor troops and south vietnamese puppet troops to intrude into cambodian territory as part of its scheme to expand its war of aggression from viet nam and laos to cambodia has laid bare once again the ferocious nature of u.s. imperialism.

after instigating the cambodian rightist clique to stage the reactionary coup d'etat, the nixon administration has pretended that it had nothing to do with the coup and hypocritically declared more than once that the united states continued to "recognize and respect the sovereignty, independence, neutrality, and territorial integrity of cambodia within its present frontiers". but now, the iron heels of the u.s. aggressors are trampling savagely on cambodian territory and u.s. pirate aircraft wantonly intrude into cambodia's air space. the cambodian rightist clique is nothing but a puppet fostered single-handedly by u.s. imperialism. and yet nixon and his ilk glibly talk about "respecting" the sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of cambodia. this is indeed the height of brazenness exclamation

in order to create a pretext for launching aggression against cambodia, the nixon administration went so far as

to clamour that it is "a part of their inherent right of self-defence" for the u.s. aggressor troops in south viet nam to cross the border to intrude into cambodia and massacre the cambodian people. "right of self-defence" indeed exclamation what is this if not out-and-out gangster logic that the u.s. imperialists should send their troops to viet nam, laos and cambodia thousands of miles away to exercise the so-called "right of self-defence"? wherever they commit aggression, the u.s. imperialists invariably assert that they are there for the purpose of "self-defence". if this gangster logic could stand, would there be any independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries in the world to speak of and would not all of them become american states?

predatory u.s. imperialism has all along been the sworn enemy of the people of cambodia and the rest of indo-china. after assuming power, the nixon administration has constantly intensified its war of aggression against viet nam and at the same time energetically expanded its war of aggression against laos. it has carried out aggression and sabotage with redoubled efforts against cambodia. by instigating the cambodian rightist clique to stage the reactionary coup d'etat, u.s. imperialism aims at enlarging the aggressive war to the whole of indo-china, plotting to turn cambodia into a u.s. colony and military base so as to realize its wild plan of forcibly occupying the whole of indo-china and committing aggression against asia.

however, the u.s. imperialists' aggressive designs can never come to pass. in the face of the true bastion of iron of the cambodian and other indo-chinese people, the u.s. aggressors are bound to be badly battered.

chairman mao teaches that "the u.s. imperialists and reactionaries of all countries are paper tigers" and that "imperialism is outwardly strong but inwardly weak because it has no support from the people." the struggle of the chinese people has proved this and the struggle of the cambodian and other indo-chinese people is proving this.

swashbuckling and looking very ferocious, the cambodian rightist clique bolstered up by u.s. imperialism is in fact extremely weak and is a paper tiger pure and simple. the people and patriotic armed forces of cambodia have put up a heroic resistance to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and their first battles have dealt a staggering blow to the intruding u.s. aggressor troops and south vietnamese puppet forces and to the troops of the cambodian rightists, wiping out one group of enemy effectives after another. facts have provided another vivid illustration that strength is on the side of the people who compose the majority. once the people are awakened, organized and armed and are engaged in a serious battle with guns against the enemy, imperialism will not look so "powerful" nor will it be so "swashbuckling".

at present, an excellent situation of revolution has arisen throughout indo-china and southeast asia. the vietnamese and laotian peoples are persevering successfully in their wars against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the just, patriotic struggle of the cambodian people against u.s. imperialism is developing vigorously. the raging flames of people's war are lighting up the sky over southeast asia. the cambodian people, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the vietnamese and laotian peoples and supported by the peoples of asia and the world, will surely be able to defeat u.s. imperialism and gain complete national independence and emancipation.

CHINA AND KOREA

58th Birthday of Premier Kim Il Sung Celebrated at Reception Given by Korean Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1970)

the 58th birthday of kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, was celebrated at a reception given here this evening by hyun joon keuk, korean ambassador to china.

present at the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of departments concerned, including wang hsin-ting, li chiang, huang tso-chen, han nien-lung, hsieh huai-teh, kuo lu, shen chien, liang chi-chou, yuan hua-ping, chao yi-ping, hu ping and ting hsi-lin.

a korean film was shown after the reception.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Warmly Support Joint Statement of China and Japan International Trade Promotion

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1970)

japanese friends of various circles held a meeting in tokyo this afternoon, warmly acclaiming the joint statement of the china council for promotion of international trade and the japanese association for promotion of international trade together with six other japanese organizations, according to a toho news agency report. the meeting expressed full support for the joint statement and the determination to fight against the policy of war and aggression of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

speaking at the meeting, hisao kuroda, leader of the japan-china friendship movement, pointed out that the joint statement is a joint declaration of the japanese and chinese people in their resolute struggle to oppose aggression against china and asia by u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. he condemned japanese militarism for indulging again in the dream of "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere", for acting as the u.s. imperialist gendarme in asia and for stepping up its criminal acts of aggression in the chinese territory of taiwan, in south korea and southeast asia.

hisao kuroda stressed: we are determined to unite with all forces that can be united and to develop extensively the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its accomplice, soviet revisionism, against the reactionary sato government which is beefing up japanese militarism and against the miyamoto revisionist clique which is frantically collaborating with the sato government. we will further consolidate the militant unity between the japanese and chinese peoples.

shosaku itai, general secretary of the japan committee for afro-asian people's solidarity, expressed his resolute support for the joint statement which, he said, was published at a time when the asian people are further strengthening their unity and when the struggle against the u.s. imperialist and japanese militarist scheme of aggression and war has entered a new stage. the joint statement has shown the determination of the japanese people to unite closely and fight shoulder to shoulder with other asian peoples. it is a statement of very important political significance.

bon shiraishi, chairman of the japan committee for afro-asian writers, and the representatives of the friendly japan-china trade companies also expressed their determination.

the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution wholeheartedly supporting the joint statement and expressed the determination to unite with all people who can be united to struggle for the smashing of the japan-u.s. "security treaty", the recovery of okinawa and the promotion of japan-china friendship.

US AND JAPAN

US Imperialism Gangs Up with Japanese Reactionaries in Stepping Up Aggression in Asia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1970)

confronted with the excellent situation of the surging revolutionary struggles of the peoples the world over, u.s. imperialism is meeting with repeated failures in its aggression and expansion in asia, particularly in southeast asia, and landing itself in a more embarrassing plight. in order to save its totally shaken position for aggression in asia and push through its criminal scheme of "using asians to fight asians", u.s. imperialism is redoubling its efforts, under the signboard of the "nixon doctrine", to revive japanese militarism and foster the reaction of asian countries and regions.

the "nixon doctrine" is a product of u.s. imperialism which is in an enfeebled position and on rapid decline but vainly attempts to put up a last-ditch struggle. in face of the disastrous defeats in the aggressive war in viet nam and the difficulties both at home and abroad, nixon, whose ambitions are beyond his reach, shouted himself hoarse that u.s. imperialism has "no intention of withdrawing from the world", will "remain involved in asia" and keep its "treaty commitments" there. on the other hand, he stressed what he called "new partnership" between u.s. imperialism and the reactionaries of asian countries, claiming that its "partners" in asia should "share in the responsibility" of carrying out u.s. imperialist design for aggression. in other words, it will make further efforts to prop up the reactionaries of asian countries and regions, and push through the criminal scheme of "using asians to fight asians" with these reactionaries providing manpower and u.s. imperialism itself supplying money and arms.

nixon has laid special emphasis on making use of revived japanese militarism and giving japanese militarism "a unique and essential role to play" in asia. he energetically boasted that the u.s.-japanese "partnership" "will be a key to the

success of the nixon doctrine in asia", and that the u.s.-japanese "cooperation" is "the linchpin for peace in the pacific". by the so-called "key" and "linchpin", he meant to fasten japan on to the u.s. imperialist war chariot for aggression against asia, turn it into an advance position for u.s. imperialism to launch new wars of aggression in asia and make the japanese reactionaries serve as a shock force in aggression.

as the master gives face, the flunkeys feel overwhelmingly flattered. fostered and abetted by u.s. imperialism, the japanese reactionaries have forgotten themselves in their excitement and actively served its master as "asian gendarmes". they have spared no efforts to carry out aggression and expansion abroad in a vain attempt to realize their fond dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere". last november, japanese reactionary chieftain eisaku sato and u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon issued a u.s.-japan joint communique in the united states. under the guise of the "return of okinawa", the communique goes even further to turn the whole japan into a military base of u.s. imperialism for its aggression in asia. compared with the u.s.-japan "security treaty", the joint communique covers a wider scope of u.s.-japanese aggression, thus posing an even greater danger. and what's more, it directs the spearhead of aggression squarely against china, korea, indo-china and asia as a whole. this is a new u.s.-japan military alliance in their aggression against asia, which has pushed the military collusion between the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to a new and more dangerous stage. u.s. under-secretary of state u. alexis johnson clamoured recently in a less disguised way that "one of the significant features" of the u.s.-japan joint communique was that japan's "security is intimately related to that of neighbouring areas, in particular korea and taiwan", and that japan has indicated "its willingness to participate in any international peace maintenance force" in southeast asia. such a few words have completely laid bare the u.s. and japan's ambitions of aggression against the whole of asia.

since the u.s.-japan joint communique was made public, the u.s. imperialists have, under the signboard of the u.s.-japan joint "defence", energetically increased or enlarged various military installations including naval ports, wharves and airports, and reinforced the equipment of guided missiles in okinawa. meanwhile, they have continued to strengthen other american military bases in japan so as to accelerate the "okinawanization" of japan proper. it was reported that u.s. imperialism has recently further enlarged and strengthened its airbases at iwakuni, yokoda, misawa, itazuke and atsugi and naval bases at yokosuka and sasebo. at present, u.s. imperialism has stationed nearly 100,000 u.s. army, navy, air force and marines permanently in japan proper and okinawa. the sato government has also increased its military budget by a big margin, and is frantically carrying out arms expansion and war preparations, intensifying the expansion of japan's "self-defence forces" and "reserve self-defence officers", strengthening its navy and air force and accelerating the development of guided missiles and nuclear weapons.

in so unbridledly stepping up their collusion, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are vainly attempting to prevent the korean people from reunifying their fatherland, to prevent the chinese people from liberating their sacred territory of taiwan province, to stamp out the struggles of the vietnamese people and the people of other countries in indo-china against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and to further expand their aggression in southeast asia and in asia as a whole.

in fact, under the cover of the "u.s.-south korea treaty", u.s. imperialism has not only stationed over 50,000 aggressor troops and built a large number of military bases in south korea but also used 8,000 million dollars of military and economic "aids" to foster the pak jung hi puppet clique since the end of the korea war. the japanese reactionaries' aggressive force has flooded into south korea at the instigation of u.s. imperialism. in his talks with nixon last november, sato openly clamoured that korea "was essential to japan's own security". last february, sato and japanese foreign minister kiichi aichi even frenziedly stated that japan "cannot take stand aloof" but will make pre-emptive "attacks" if so-called "armed conflicts" break out in the korean peninsula". the japanese "asahi weekly" disclosed that in his talks with nixon, sato especially stressed the situation in south korea and that the united states transferred the "defence" of south korea to japan and the puppet clique in south korea. this showed that the occupation of south korea by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is aimed not only at preventing korea from reunification but also at using south korea as a base to direct their spearhead of aggression toward the democratic people's republic of korea and the whole asia.

u.s. imperialism has occupied china's sacred territory of taiwan for a long time and is actively hatching together with japanese reaction various schemes to perpetuate its occupation of taiwan. the u.s.-japan joint communique openly clamoured that taiwan "is a most important factor for the security of japan". recently, eisaku sato even frenziedly howled that in accordance with the japan-u.s. "security treaty", once south korea and taiwan are "threatened", "japan will take action according to its own judgement". how preposterous it is exclamation moreover, the japanese reactionaries have long been tailing after u.s. imperialism in vigorously carrying out sinister activities to create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". here we give the u.s. and japanese reactionaries a stern warning that taiwan province is an inseparable part of the sacred territory of the people's republic of china. your plots to prevent the chinese people from liberating their own sacred territory taiwan will never be realized.

the dark clouds of the u.s.-japanese collusion also overhung the whole southeast asia. in viet nam, u.s. imperialism is energetically pushing its counter-revolutionary policy of so-called "vietnamization" by making the vietnamese fight the vietnamese, and is actively arming and training the troops of the nguyen van thieu puppet clique so as to strengthen its war of aggression against viet nam. in laos, u.s. imperialism has not only conducted wanton bombings of laotian liberated areas but also directly ushered the accomplice troops of thailand and u.s. military personnel into laos in order to expand the war of aggression. in thailand, u.s. imperialism has propped up its lackey, the thanom clique, with every effort, set up more than 60 big military bases for the three services, stationed more than 50,000 u.s. aggressor troops in various places of the country, and has put more than 200,000 reactionary thai troops and police under its direct command and control. of late, in cambodia, u.s. imperialism instigated single-handedly a reactionary coup d'etat against head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk and upheld the rightist lon nol clique to assume power, scheming to turn the country into a colony and a military base of the united states and to expand the war of aggression against viet nam and laos to the entire indo-china. under the fierce blows of the revolutionary armed struggles of the people in indo-china, u.s. imperialism is suffering one disastrous defeat after another and is counting more and more on japanese militarism for help. it has long been using japan as an

important base from which it transported large shipments of cannon-fodder for aggressive war and military hardware to south viet nam for killing the revolutionary people there. what is more, it has been encouraging japanese monopoly capital to perpetrate uninterrupted penetration into southeast asia. the u.s.-japan joint communique openly declared that japan will play its "role" in bringing about "stability" in indo-china. chieftains of japanese reactionaries, taking the field themselves in a domineering manner, made the outcry that the so-called "far east area" embraces "areas with which both japan and the united states are concerned" and "areas where the application of the japan-u.s. security treaty contributes to their stability and peace". all this tends to show that u.s. imperialism is scheming to expand japanese militarist forces into the whole southeast asian region, enlarge the wars of aggression in indo-china and step up its aggression against the whole asia. this grave situation should arouse the close attention of the people in asia and the world.

the great leader chairman mao says: "'lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet' is a chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. the reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind. in the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale." u.s. imperialism is intensifying its activities of aggression and war in asia through reviving japanese militarism and fostering the reactionaries of various countries and regions in this continent. this does not in the least show its strength; on the contrary, it is a proof of its weakness. it can be said with certainty that these intrigues can never save u.s. imperialism from its doom. the flames of revolutionary struggles of the people in asia and the world are bound to reduce u.s. imperialism, the paper tiger, to ashes. by fastening themselves on to the war chariot of u.s. imperialism, the japanese militarists and the reactionaries in other asian countries and regions will only end up in perishing for u.s. imperialism.

US

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Condemns US Imperialism for Its Aggression, Plunder in Africa

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carried an article entitled "u.s. imperialists' confession of aggression and plunder in africa" written by tai hsueh-cheng and wu yuen-hua of an air force unit of the chinese people's liberation army.

the article slightly abridged reads as follows:

predatory u.s. imperialism finds the going tougher and tougher. with their so-called "new asia policy" and "new latin america policy", nixon and his ilk are trying in a vain attempt to save u.s. imperialism from defeat. after his sinister tour of africa, u.s. secretary of state william rogers has racked his brains to concoct a policy statement on africa. in the statement, rogers talked glibly about seeking "a relationship of constructive cooperation" with the nations of africa, about so-called "regional organizations" and about "intending to provide more assistance to africa" etc. actually, the so-called "cooperation" and "assistance"

trumpeted by nixon and company are synonyms for plunder or enslavement; they are means for grabbing the rich resources and wealth of the african countries by the u.s. plutocrats.

nixon's "cooperation", "assistance", etc. are nothing but a confession of aggression and plunder in africa by the u.s. imperialist gangsters.

first, "regional organizations". in the words of rogers, "many african nations are small" and "most markets are too small", therefore it is inconvenient to commit plunder. through "regional organizations", "economic communities" and "common market", it will be convenient for u.s. imperialism, which is beset with innumerable crises and difficulties, to achieve its criminal predatory aim of controlling a great number of countries by holding out a very small sum of money as a bait.

secondly, "to pursue more active programs of private investment", that is to say, to let the american big monopolists, through investment, stretch their tentacles further into various branches of the national economy of the african countries and control their economic lifelines. according to obviously minimized u.s. official statistics, u.s. private investments in africa in 1968 amounted to 2,673 million u.s. dollars, three times the figure of 1959; and the profits the united states grabbed from africa in 1968 reached 671 million u.s. dollars, an increase of more than ten times as compared with that in 1959.

thirdly, "full recognition of african sovereignty". this is the gangster's whitewash for himself, but it only makes his guilt more conspicuous. it is known to all that it is none other than u.s. imperialism which has been savagely encroaching upon the national sovereignty of the newly independent african countries and frenziedly suppressing the african national liberation movements. it has stopped at no tricks to engineer reactionary military coups and carry out unbridled subversive activities. it uses the puppet mobutu clique to suppress the patriotic armed forces of the congo (kinshasa), supports the portuguese colonialists in massacring the african people, gangs up with the fascist ian smith regime of southern rhodesia to suppress the revolutionary armed struggle of the zimbabwe people, and so on. blood-stained facts have proved that what nixon and company called "full recognition of african sovereignty" is nothing but an out-and-out swindle.

fourthly, the united states "wants no big power competition in africa". this is a signboard of u.s. imperialism when it trys to squeeze out its rivals in its competition with other colonialists. in order to carry out its global strategy, u.s. imperialism is bent on gaining hegemony in africa. however, the british and french old colonialists have been exerting themselves to the utmost to maintain their colonial interests there, west german militarism is trying to stage a come-back, and the japanese reactionaries are also trying to get a hand in africa. especially social-imperialism, using "assistance" as its spring-board and flaunting the banner of "socialism", has overtly and covertly stretched its sinister claws into africa and intensified its efforts to strive for sphere of influence there. to put it plainly, nixon and company's clamour of wanting "no big power competition in africa" is but a cry to let u.s. imperialism alone swallow the whole african continent.

the great leader chairman mao has wisely pointed out: "the tide of opposing imperialism and colonialism has swept across africa. all countries, whether they have attained or have still to attain independence, will win complete and thorough independence and liberation someday or other." in the 1960's, the national liberation movement in africa developed and strengthened unprecedentedly, over 30 countries have attained independence and some of them have resolutely embarked on the road of opposing imperialism and colonialism. the flames of the armed struggle for independence of the colonial people in africa are raging ever more furiously. we are convinced that in the great 1970's, the african people will further awaken and rise to wage a life-and-death struggle against the old and new colonialists. the african people will finally drive all the old and new colonialists out of the african continent lock, stock and barrel. africa will become the african people's africa.

American Youth Continue to Demonstrate against US Imperialist War of Aggression in Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1970)

youth in a number of u.s. cities held demonstrations yesterday to oppose the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in viet nam and to protest against the reactionary ruling circles' brutal suppression of the people taking part in the nation-wide demonstrations against the same war on april 15, according to reports from washington.

in berkeley, west u.s.a., several hundred students of the university of california held campus meetings and demonstrations yesterday in protest against the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in viet nam, in total defiance of the ban by the university authorities and the presence of a large police force. in front of some of the office buildings, the students voiced their protest against the fascist military training programme in the university. the reactionary police lobbed huge volumes of tear gas to savagely suppress the students. showing no fear, the demonstrators set up barricades, fought back with bottles and rocks, and angrily ripped down the stars and stripes on the campus.

in cambridge, massachusetts, the youth yesterday continued to hold protest marches despite the calling out of 2,000 "national guardsmen" by the reactionary authorities to join the police in suppressing the demonstrating masses on april 15 and the proclamation of a "curfew".

it was reported that similar protest meetings and demonstrations were held in some other u.s. cities yesterday.

American Students in Berkeley Persist in Struggle Against Aggressive War in Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1970)

american students in berkeley city, california, demonstrated for the third straight day yesterday in protest against the u.s. imperialist aggression in viet nam and the suppression of demonstrators by the reactionary authorities, according to reports reaching here.

a group of students held a rally at the berkeley campus of the university of california friday morning to protest against the arbitrary arrests by the reactionary authorities of the people who took part in a demonstration against the war of aggression in viet nam on april 15. the rally was obstructed and sabotaged by the reactionary police and university authorities. this arbitrary action aroused vehement indignation among the students. 700 students took to the streets and held a protest meeting in a park in the vicinity of the city courthouse to manifest their determination to persist in the struggle. the reactionary authorities called out large numbers of police to suppress the students who heroically fought back with bricks, stones and bottles.

US Imperialism Expands Fascist Military Training in High Schools

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1970)

u.s. imperialism has further expanded the fascist military training program in high schools throughout the united states recently, according to a washington report.

this is done in line with the steady arms expansion and war preparations of u.s. imperialism in order to realize its aggressive ambitions.

at first the reactionary u.s. ruling circles carried out fascist military training in high schools mainly for replenishing army units. later this was widened to include the training of "reserve officers" for the air force, navy and marine corps. a u.s. paper revealed that 100,000 high school students age 14 and over are undergoing fascist military education and training this year in approximately 500 units in 38 states under the "junior reserve officers training" program. this fascist military training program is now being steadily expanded. according to a plan of the u.s. department of defence, such training will expand to 650 units by 1971, and by 1972 over a quarter of a million high school students will receive military training.

the intensified use of schools by the reactionary u.s. ruling clique to serve its policies of aggression and war has aroused vehement opposition from an ever increasing number of american youths. in the past few years, american students had time and again staged demonstrations in protest against the carrying out of this "reserve officers training" program in schools. they have risen in struggle to drive out fasicst military training personnel from their schools and attacked "reserve officers training corps (rotc)" offices there. many rotc office buildings were burnt down by the angry students.

CHINA AND USSR

Soviet Revisionist Renegade Clique Commits New Crimes in Betrayal of Soviet People

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1970)

the soviet revisionist renegade clique has committed new crimes in betrayal of the soviet people by sending novikov, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the soviet union to pay a visit to japan and step up its collusion with the japanese reactionaries, the u.s. imperialist gendarme in asia.

taking the place of the soviet revisionist chieftain podgorny, novikov conducted sinister activities in japan from april 7 to 14 in the name of attending the "soviet day" at the "world exposition".

under the instruction of the chieftains of soviet revisionism, novikov tried his best to ingratiate himself with the reactionary sato government. on april 8, he help secret talks separately with eisaku sato, chieftain of the reactionary japanese government, and kiichi aichi, minister of foreign affairs. it was disclosed that at the talks, novikov conveyed time and again to sato the "regards" of soviet revisionist chieftains brezhnev, kosygin and podgorny and handed sato podgorny's message. in his message podgorny intimated that soviet revisionism wants to conclude a peace treaty with japan and that even without one both countries would be able to develop "friendly relations". podgorny also talked about so-called "growing trust between the two countries", etc. to curry favour with the reactionary sato government, it was reported that novikov obsequiously went and paid his respect to the emperor of japan and unabashedly urged sato to visit the soviet union. novikov further expressed clearly the decision of soviet revisionism to "conduct immediately governmental negotiations" on the question of safe fishing operations between the two countries as a necessary step toward sato's visit to the soviet union.

during his stay in japan, novikov also peddled the sinister "asian collective security system" dished up by brezhnev and raved that soviet-japanese cooperation should be strengthened "in order to eliminate the viet nam and middle east crises". this exposed the wicked intention of the soviet revisionist renegade clique to join hands with the u.s. and japanese reactionaries in further suppressing the national liberation struggle of the indo-chinese and arab people.

selling out the sovereignty of the soviet union, novikov shamelessly expressed in japan his welcome to the looting of siberia's rich underground resources by japanese monopoly capital. at the "world exposition", novikov flattered the japanese reactionaries by saying that "we are surprised at the astonishing economic development of japan" and boasted that "siberia and the (soviet) far east have bright prospects", in order to induce japanese monopoly capital to "develop" siberia. he also promised to provide the japanese reactionaries with the data on natural resources in siberia. in his "talks" with chieftains of pro-american monopoly capital groups in japan, kogoro uemura, chairman of the federation of economic organizations, and shigeo nagano, chairman of the chamber of commerce and industry, novikov submissively requested japanese monopoly capital to help the soviet union in its "economic development". novikov proposed to japanese minister of international trade and industry

kiichi miyazawa that negotiations should be held as soon as possible for concluding a japanese-soviet five-year trade agreement beginning from 1971 and that the volume of two-way trade between the two countries should be increased from the present annual total of 729 million u.s. dollars to 2,000 million u.s. dollars.

in his speech at the "world exposition" on april 10, novikov took over sato's slogan of so-called "progress and harmony for mankind" saying that the slogan is "familiar to us" and stated nonsensically that "everything for human honour, everything for human happiness is communist slogan", deliberately describing such bourgeois cliches as "communist slogans". this is an outrageous insult to communism and a glaring exposure of the renegade features of the soviet revisionists.

to show with actual deeds the "harmony" between soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism, novikov unblushingly paid a special visit to the "american pavilion" at the "world exposition". to show his gratitude for the "attendance" of this representative of soviet revisionism, the representative of the u.s. government had the pavilion closed to ordinary visitors.

the reactionary sato government also seized on novikov's visit to japan as an opportunity to curry favour with the soviet revisionist renegade clique. prior to the arrival of novikov in japan, the tokyo metropolitan police board instituted a "high-class police guard system". since his arrival, he was under strict police protection wherever he went. in osaka, the sato government mustered as many as 2,000 armed policemen to act as novikov's bodyguards. sato also sent a government representative to attend the "soviet day" ceremony at the "world exposition", and the representative vigorously advocated that "japan and the soviet union" should "further tighten their cooperation". the japanese monopoly capitalists specially arranged an itinerary for novikov to "visit" a series of monopoly companies and factories so that he could have contact and talks with the representatives of the japanese monopoly capitalist groups. quite obviously, the soviet revisionist renegade clique's rapprochement with the reactionary sato government was seized by the japanese reactionaries as a good opportunity to create conditions for their penetration into siberia and to further intensify all-round collusion with the soviet revisionists in the political, economic and even military fields.

in having such amicable relations with the reactionary sato government, sending novikov to visit japan and even selling out the sovereignty of the soviet union in order to enter into collusion with the japanese reactionaries, the soviet revisionist renegade clique encourages japanese militarism to carry out expansion abroad, increases the strength of the japanese reactionaries, and reinforces the u.s. imperialist position in asia. all these traitorous acts of the soviet revisionist renegade clique have brought disgrace to the soviet people and sullied their dignity. the perverse actions of the soviet revisionist chieftains will surely arouse stronger opposition from the soviet people and eventually the clique will only reap the whirlwind they sowed.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

April 29, 1970 No. 4645

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Party Organizations at Various Levels in Hungch'iao Ch'U, Tientsin, Conduct Education on the New Party Constitution by Giving Party Lessons

- This enabled the Party members to play the role of pioneers and models in the three great revolutionary movements, pushed the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought into more penetrating development, heightened the consciousness of the broad masses of Party members in continuing the revolution and stepped up the building of primary Party organizations

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 18, 1970)

(NCNA Tientsin, April 17) Encouraged by the spirit of the 9th Party Congress, Party organizations at various levels in Hungch'iao ch'U, Tientsin municipality, adopted the method of giving Party lessons extensively in conducting education on the new Party Constitution, used Chairman Mao's proletarian thinking in Party building to arm the heads of the broad masses of Party members and enabled the broad masses of Party members to play a better role of pioneers and models in the three great revolutionary movements.

In this ch'U there were more than 360 primary Party organizations. First of all the Party organizations of the ch'U trained a group of leading members of primary Party organization to become teachers for Party lessons. Then it also trained a group of Party members who did comparatively well in the living study and living application of the new Party Constitution to conduct discussion and application by using the experience they acquired during the studies. Every time during a Party lesson they always studied the new Party Constitution article by article in coordination with the present reality

of class struggle. One or two viewpoints would be discussed with emphasis laid on the solution of one or two actual problems. Duration of each Party lesson was flexible and the form was many and varied, sometimes it was conducted in work groups of factories and sometimes in classrooms of schools or courtyards of the inhabitants. In this way Party lessons became classrooms for the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instructions as well as battlefields for struggling against self-interest, repudiating of revisionism and developing revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

Since the turn of the year Party organizations at various levels in the ch'ü have been persevering in having Party lessons and the conducting of Party lessons has become a system. Good results have been achieved in this respect:

1. Party lessons have pushed forward further the development of the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In Party lessons they stress the teaching of these parts of the new Party Constitution: "The Communist Party of China takes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as the theoretical basis guiding its thinking" in the General Program. The first task for primary Party organizations is "To lead the Party members and the broad revolutionary masses in studying and applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way." And the first one of the "five musts" for Party members is "Study and apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way." This enables the broad masses of Party members and Party member cadres to realize further that the study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way is the primary task for every Party member.

They said: The history of the growth of the Chinese Communist Party is a history of the victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought after struggling incessantly against various erroneous thoughts. To struggle for the realization of communism a Communist Party member must use Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm his own head and take command of everything he does.

2. Party lessons make the broad masses of Party members ceaselessly impose the strict requirements of the proletarian advanced elements on themselves and further heighten their consciousness in continuing the revolution. There are 13 Communist Party members in the general store of Sant'iaoshih who work for the Party enthusiastically and score outstanding achievements on the first line of class struggle. After being organized by the Party branch to study the new Party Constitution they further use the standards of proletarian advanced elements to treat themselves, find out the gaps, and strive to achieve "five before-others": Study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner before others; continue the revolution before others; unite with the masses before others; charge forward in the class struggle before others; and accomplish tasks before others. These Party members play a good leading role in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the store.

3. Party lessons further step up the building of primary Party organizations and make Party organizations at various levels become vigorous pioneer organizations for guiding the broad masses of Party members and revolutionaries in the struggle against the class enemy. The Party organization of this ch'ü stresses the teaching of the five "main tasks" for the primary Party organizations stated in the Party Constitution to the leading members of the primary Party organizations and energetically grasps the building of primary Party organizations.

After studying the new Party Constitution, the leading members of the Party branch at the Tungfeng Clothing Works in Hungch'iao ch'ü ruled that leading members of the Party branch should give a Party lesson to the Party members once every month and a discussion and application meeting should also be held once a month so as to lead the Party members and revolutionary masses constantly in the study and analysis of the new situations, new trends and new characteristics of the class struggle in coordination with the reality of class struggle in the plant, conduct education to the Party members in class and class struggle, incessantly launch offensives against the class enemy, and enable the Party organizations to develop fully the role of fighting bastions.

Perseverance in education on the new Party Constitution by Party organizations at various levels in Hungch'iao ch'ü, Tientsin municipality, has deepened the understanding of the broad masses of Party members and revolutionary masses in the thinking for Party building and penetratingly and incessantly developed the mass movement of the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. A great number of municipal-level and ch'ü-level activists in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought have emerged from the ch'ü which has become an advanced unit in the study of the new Party Constitution in Tientsin municipality.

* * *

EDUCATION

Use Mao Tse-tung's Thought To Occupy Extra-Mural Educational Positions

- An investigation report on the establishment of a three-in-one extra-mural educational network by the "May 7" School of Sian Glassware Works

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 18, 1970)

The "May 7" School of Sian Glassware Works is located in the suburbs. After the factory took over management of the school in December 1968 a school-neighborhood-family three-in-one extra-mural educational network was established in January 1969, which used Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy extra-mural educational positions and scored certain achievements.

Establishment of Three-in-One Educational Network

A violent struggle between the two ideologies existed during the process of the establishment of the three-in-one educational network. Most of the comrades thought this three-in-one educational network could mobilize three forces from the school, society and family and therefore was favorable for the education of youths with Mao Tse-tung's thought outside of the school. But some people thought that backgrounds of the people in urban areas were complicated and their cultural standards low, and therefore the network could not teach the students anything. Some of them even said: The family only takes care of feeding and clothing of the young. The responsibility for education lies in the school, and the neighborhood has nothing to do with this.

In view of this situation the workers' propaganda team stationed in the school, the revolutionary committee of the school and the revolutionary leadership group of the neighborhood held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various kinds within and outside the school to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Revolutionary war is a war of the masses which can be fought only by mobilizing the masses and relying upon the masses" and "Every department must assume the responsibility for ideological and political work." The study classes also developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation extensively to teach the masses that extra-mural education was an important position for fostering successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, unification of ideology and unification of action.

The method they adopted for the establishment of the three-in-one extra-mural educational network is as follows: Fixing of points for activities, fixing of leading members for the three-in-one group, fixing of instructors, fixing of students, and fixing of the system. Representatives of retired workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, neighborhood cadres, revolutionary parents, revolutionary teachers and revolutionary students were organized to form a leadership group for three-in-one education consisting of seven to nine members to exercise leadership over all activities in the three-in-one extra-mural educational network.

Three Characteristics of the Three-in-One Educational Network

The three-in-one educational network considered the raising aloft of the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the giving of prominence to proletarian politics and the fostering of successors to the revolutionary cause their fundamental tasks. In the education of the students the network pooled together forces from the school, society and the family, enhanced the role of primary leadership of the school and roused the enthusiasm of the broad revolutionary masses to take part in educational revolution. This played a great role in the promotion of the students' ideological revolutionization.

The first of the characteristics of the three-in-one educational network is: Big classrooms, numerous teachers and rich educational content. The broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants naturally became teachers of the students who were to receive re-education from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants outside of the school, acquire experience from the actual practice of class struggle, and temper their red hearts loyal to great leader Chairman Mao.

They regularly organized the students to study and publicize Mao Tse-tung's thought, take part in essential public-spirited manual labor, study cultural and scientific knowledge, developed cultural and athletic activities suited to the youths and children, enriched and consolidated the knowledge learned by the students in the classroom, and cultivated the students' labor viewpoint and the idea of serving the people. They also organized the students to take part in the actual practice of class struggle in particular, developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and invited an old workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to make recall-bitterness and think-of-sweetness reports. This greatly strengthened the students concept of class struggle.

Wang Tung-sheng, a student from a poor peasant's family, failed to study well in the past. After the establishment of the extra-mural educational network, the leadership of the network seriously studied his living ideas. It proceeded from class education and patiently held heart-to-heart talks with him. Bitterness-recalling and sweetness-thinking meetings were also held to trigger his class consciousness. Finally he said sadly: "I was wrong. I must bear firmly in mind class sufferings and study for the sake of revolution so as to live up to Chairman Mao's expectations." From then on he studied seriously and became enthusiastic about public-spirited manual labor.

One day when a fellow-student suddenly fell sick he offered to carry him home which was five li away. Other students indicated that they must learn from him. But he said: "I still have a long way to go before I can serve the people 'totally' and 'thoroughly'." Upon seeing Wang Tung-sheng's progress, the people around him said: "The educational network is indeed a big classroom of Mao Tse-tung's thought for the fostering of successors to the revolutionary cause."

The second of the characteristics of the three-in-one educational network is: Quick in grasping the ideological conditions of the students and effective in educating them. Some of the educational activities of the school quickly "bloomed" throughout the whole area; teachers of the school regularly penetrated deep into the neighborhood and families; and extra-mural instructors and parents also regularly went to the school to exchange information. As a result, ideological educational work was always effective and to the point.

A study class organized by ten students used Mao Tse-tung's thought to repudiate bad books for the dependents of the glassware factory. After this educational point discovered this experience it was promptly reported to the school and the workers' propaganda team stationed in the school and the revolutionary committee immediately had it popularized. This rapidly stirred up an upsurge of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the whole area which greatly increased the students' ability to tell fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds.

The third of the characteristics of the three-in-one educational network is: Strict organization and strict requirements. After the establishment of the educational network, the past situation of having nobody to take charge of the students outside of the school was overcome. The students followed the system adopted by the educational points and conducted their activities according to plan. They were well organized everywhere and under someone's charge all the time. This cooperation among the school, the neighborhood and the family effectively resisted the corruption of the students by bourgeois ideology and made it impossible for the class enemy to corrupt and win over the youths and children.

Influenced by bad people, one of the students in T'uanchieh ts'un developed a bad habit of fighting with people. After the establishment of the educational network, the teachers, parents, instructors and responsible persons in educational points studied his living ideas together and persevered in positive education. The students and cadres repeatedly studied the "three constantly read articles," struggled against self-interest and repudiated revisionism with him. Parents, instructors and responsible persons of the educational point conducted education of recalling bitterness and thinking about sweetness to him to heighten his class consciousness. Cooperative efforts and "meticulous" work finally transformed this student.

Promoting Social Changes

As the three-in-one educational network promoted the ideological revolutionization of the youths and children it also transformed society.

At educational points the students constantly studied and publicized Mao Tse-tung's thought together with the broad masses of people, attended discussion and application meetings and study classes, developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and pushed forward mass movements urging the inhabitants and commune members to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way. So they played a positive role.

The students took part in public-spirited manual labor outside of the school such as movements for the elimination of the four pests, public health activities, and preferential treatment to Army dependents and support of the Army, etc., which were of great significance to the changing of customs in society. In Hsingfu ts'un there was a 50-odd meter long sewage ditch which accumulated dirty water, bred flies and mosquitoes and menaced the health of the inhabitants. So the Red Guards at this educational point voluntarily organized themselves to lead the inhabitants to clear away the stagnant water and accumulated mud. After over ten days' joint struggle the former condition was thoroughly changed. At present the elimination of four pests and sanitation work has become a tradition in this street.

The three-in-one educational network fully mobilized the enthusiasm and positiveness of the youths and children to educate themselves. The older ones guided the younger ones and they helped one another. In this way they not only made great progress themselves but also brought about ideological progress among large numbers of pre-school age children. Students at educational points in Ts'aoyang ts'un and Hsingfu ts'un, etc., organized pre-school children of their ts'un to teach them Chairman Mao's quotations, sing revolutionary songs, dance revolutionary dances and play meaningful games every week during prescribed hours. The results of this work was very good. The parents said happily: "The educational network even turned the four- and five-year-olds into good boys and girls!" (By the Investigation Team of the Political Work Team and Education Team of the Sian Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Committee for Cultural and Educational Revolution of Hungwei Ch'ü)

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Carry Out Revolutionary Mass Criticism in Depth To Secure New Victory in Industrial Production

by

Mass Criticism Writing Group under Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 19, 1970)

> Revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation must continue to eliminate completely the poisonous influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on industrial production.--SCMP Ed.

Is it still necessary to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth during the new upsurge of industrial production?

The broad masses of revolutionary workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, penetratingly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, defeat the class enemy's sabotage activity in the sphere of economy, and are pushing industrial production to develop continuously. Everywhere is a scene of vigor and prosperity. They learn an impressive lesson, saying: "The revolutionary mass criticism is a strong motive power pushing industrial production to develop continuously."

But some comrades hold that: "Contradictions in production and construction are numerous and it is important to concentrate energies to resolve these contradictions. Revolutionary mass criticism is not of much importance." This viewpoint is incorrect.

To push the new upsurge of industrial production to develop in depth, leading comrades of an enterprise should go deep into the first line of industrial production, concretely strengthen leadership over industrial production, and conscientiously solve various kinds of problems in the development of industrial production. But more important still, we must obey great leader Chairman Mao's teaching and, first of all, grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads, the two lines and the two ideologies, and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, so that we can push production and construction to develop triumphantly along the track of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

To carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth means to apply Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in criticizing renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, to apply the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought in criticizing the bourgeois ideas of all shapes and colors, and to apply Chairman Mao's proletarian policy in defeating the sabotage activity of the handful of class enemies.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "There is no construction without destruction, no flowing without damming, and no motion without rest." "Only when the old, decadent things have been destroyed will it be possible to establish new, perfect things." This also is true in developing socialist industrial production.

How should we develop our industry after the nationwide liberation? What flag should we hoist? What road should we take? What key link should we grasp? Should we rely on the broad revolutionary masses or on the small number of experts? Should we depend on our own effort or on foreign aid? Should we simultaneously develop large, medium-sized and small enterprises while laying emphasis on the medium-sized and small ones, or place undue emphasis on things big and foreign? Should we adopt foreign and native methods simultaneously, or attach greater importance to foreign methods than to native methods? Should we build our country through diligence and frugality or practice extravagance and waste?

The struggle between the two roads is very acute and violent. Our great leader Chairman Mao has scientifically and systematically summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and elsewhere, put forward the great program of socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country, pointed out the road of socialist industrialization in China, and laid down the line, orientation and policy for socialist industrialization.

Chairman Mao points out clearly: "Shatter the foreign conventions and take our own road of industrial development." It is precisely under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line that our country's socialist industrial production has developed at a flying speed. But Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang obstinately take the capitalist road. They wildly adopt the rightist tactics and the tactics of being "Left" in form but rightist in essence, continuously violate and interfere with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and hinder the development of socialist industrial production in China.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians have systematically criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, but its pernicious influence has not yet been totally eliminated. Shouldn't the Chinese working class which is determined to make greater contribution toward mankind continue to penetratingly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, totally remove this stumbling-block and march forward in still bigger strides?

Countless facts show vividly that our industrial production and construction have developed while we firmly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. To go forward, we must make criticism; without making criticism, we cannot go forward in big strides.

A certain radio parts factory was formerly a hemp and wool cooperative. The overwhelming majority of workers of this factory were housewives of an average age of over 40. In 1966, this factory received the task of producing mica power-condensers. Its workers were uncultured and unskilled, and necessary equipment was lacking. Some people said it was impossible to do this task. But, the revolutionary workers of this factory disagreed with them. They criticized the "philosophy of servility to things foreign" and advanced in the face of difficulties. They made equipment which was lacking; they learned the skills which they did not know. They relied on own effort and fought amid hardships and eventually made a success in trial producing this condenser.

When making preparations for production, a certain cadre drew a plan placing undue emphasis on things big and foreign, saying that an investment of 800,000 yuan was necessary. The masses were infuriated when hearing that such a big sum of money was needed. They sharply criticized this erroneous idea. Later, this cadre again drew up another plan requiring an investment of 160,000 yuan, which was also turned down by the masses. Eventually, the masses worked with their own hands and drew up a practicable plan which needed only 20,000 yuan, and started production.

Another laboratory was established in 1959. At that time, it had only ten workers or so. The building was small and equipment was lacking. But the workers perseveringly adhered to the policy of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," and worked perseveringly and arduously. Eventually, they accomplished more than 100 items of scientific research.

Later, this laboratory had more manpower, greater roofed-over area and better conditions, but it neglected the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle." It blindly believed in foreign instruments and asked for foreign equipment and was tied down by things foreign, so that it never made any achievement.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, it criticized the "philosophy of servility to things foreign" and line of experts, and its technicians went out of the laboratory to integrate themselves with the workers. It took on a completely new outlook. And advanced item which long remained unresolved in the past was materialized in only two months or more. Many such examples demonstrated that it was very necessary to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth.

Some people do not attach importance to carrying out the revolutionary mass criticism in depth, or they attach importance to it only verbally and do not do so in practice. Is it true that it is not necessary for them to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth? It is completely not true. In fact, the conditions of their work and even the conditions of their mentality are far from being compatible to the new demands put forward by the development of the current situation.

For example, if you ask them to further unearth the potentials in increasing production, they will tell you the capability of design and the amount of consumption as fixed by some experts, and take them as the golden rule which disallows even the slightest alteration.

If you ask them to make high-quality, advanced and precision products, they will show you some "foreign documents" and take the chance to ask for capital investment and equipment, saying that it is impossible to turn out these products if "foreign, big and complete-range" equipment is lacking.

If you ask them to carry out capital construction, they will put forth a plan which has to be carried out on a big scale, needs big capital investment and takes a long time to complete. You may dislike their plan as being a "foreign convention," but they feel that it won't look nice if it doesn't follow the foreign methods! Comrades like these insist on taking the key projects as "regular work" and as "models" and they always feel that they themselves are "right."

Actually, their so-called "regularity" is not that demanded by the proletariat but is the "regularity" of the bourgeoisie. Their so-called "model" is not a model of the proletariat but a "model" of the bourgeoisie. Their so-called being "right" only means that "it is right to crawl at a snail's pace," "it is right to indulge in waste" and "it is right to carry out revisionism!" In the eyes of the revolutionary masses, this is completely unreasonable.

Two warehouses of the same scale were built in a certain unit. One was built extravagantly at the cost of 4,000,000 yuan, had a good appearance but was not practical. The other was built in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching of "building the country through diligence and frugality" and by relying on the masses, by obtaining materials locally and by adopting native methods. Its annex was built by adopting means appropriate to local simple conditions, occupied a small area, had fine quality and was completed in a short time and at a low cost of only 400,000 yuan or more.

Is it right to spend 4,000,000 yuan or to spend 400,000 yuan? According to a first plan, a certain project needed an investment of 65,000,000 yuan. After a preliminary examination by the old workers, this investment was reduced to 25,000,000 yuan. There was a difference of 40,000,000 yuan between these two plans. Which of these two plans was more reasonable? Weren't the facts shown clearly?

Facts show that it is particularly necessary to carry out revolutionary mass criticism precisely in those places where importance is not attached to revolutionary mass criticism. Criticism cannot be dispensed with, it won't do just to make criticism for a while, and it is necessary to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and perseveringly. They follow the old conventions in production and practice waste and extravagance. In construction, they lay undue emphasis on things big and foreign and on quantity and complete range of products. Technically, they observe the "philosophy of servility to things foreign" and "doctrine of crawling at a snail's

pace" and turn technical work into a mystery. In material planning and management, they allow a large margin for error. All these show that "Liu's poison" has not been eliminated. Shouldn't these comrades be dealt a blow in the course of carrying out revolutionary mass criticism in depth? Can our industrial production bear beautiful flower and bounteous fruit if we do not criticize all kinds of bourgeois ideas and further eliminate "Liu's poison"?

At present, a new trend in class struggle in the sphere of economy deserves attention. That is, some people oppose "grasping revolution and promoting production" under the pretext of "putting production in the first position." They oppose making economic accounting of an enterprise under the pretext of criticizing "putting profits in command." They oppose reasonable regulations and systems under the pretext of criticizing "supervision, strangling, suppression, and punishment." They oppose observing the proletarian revolutionary discipline under the pretext of criticizing "slavishness." The class enemy creates all such confusion for the purpose of undermining and interrupting Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and violating the development of socialist economy.

We should take the weapon of revolutionary mass criticism to defeat this gust of evil wind, to put in a right position the relationship between politics and work, between revolution and production, and between increase of production and practice of economy, strengthen management of an enterprise, transform the unreasonable regulations and systems and establish and improve reasonable ones, so that the revolutionary situation will be better than ever and the development of production roll on with one wave higher than the preceding one.

Practice shows that the key to winning a new victory of industrial production lies in concretely carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. In the past, some enterprises lagged behind in production and carried out production poorly, slowly and wastefully. The most fundamental cause was that Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line was intervening and that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, directive and policy have not been carried out in an all-round manner and the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" has not been implemented. If we work in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we can produce greater, faster, better and more economical results. If we follow Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, we will do our work poorly, slowly and wastefully. This is a truth which has been proved by the history of socialist construction in China.

Numerous facts show that we can greatly strengthen the productive forces and induce a completely new outlook in industrial production so long as we tightly grasp the key link of class struggle and struggle between the two lines, boldly mobilize the masses to carry out revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly and perseveringly, to sharply criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods, such as pursuit of things big and foreign, philosophy of servility to things foreign, doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace, line

of experts, monopoly by only one school of study, and practice of extravagance and waste, to eliminate the pernicious influence of these goods, and push our industrial enterprises forward really along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought is a sharp weapon for carrying out revolutionary mass criticism in depth. The mass study, mass criticism and large-scale production are closely related to each other. The Party committees and revolutionary committees of the enterprises must push the mass campaign of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought toward a new upsurge, attach importance to and conscientiously grasp the leadership over revolutionary mass criticism, translate the great spiritual force of Mao Tse-tung's thought into a huge material force, and push the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment to develop in greater depth and speedily.

A new upsurge in industrial production is rolling on and on. Let us continue to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, vigorously create revolutionary public opinion, scatter the class enemy's sabotage activity, further translate the general line of "going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and the brilliant ideas of "maintaining independence, taking the initiative in hand and depending on own effort," "hard struggle" and "building our country through diligence and frugality" as put forward by great leader Chairman Mao into the conscious action of the millions upon millions of the people, put the great "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" on a solid basis in every basic-level unit, and win new and still greater victories in industrial production.

* * *

INDUSTRY

China's Iron and Steel Industry Achieves Great Success by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1970)

china's iron and steel industry has achieved brilliant successes by following our great leader chairman mao's principle for economic construction "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

from the extremely backward state it was in at the time of liberation in 1949, with a steel output of 158,000 tons, it has grown into an independent, complete and comparatively advanced iron and steel industrial system. china has not only built a number of big modern iron and steel plants but also a great number of medium-sized and small ones in many places.

our country's abundant resources provide the raw materials and fuel for the iron and steel industry and the country relies on its own strength to make technical equipment. the industry is in the main turning out a whole range of iron and steel products based on chinese resources. it is up to or surpasses advanced world standards in many technical requirements. the growth of the iron and steel industry has provided large quantities of iron and steel materials for chinese industry and agriculture and has promoted socialist construction.

china's road of developing the iron and steel industry by self-reliance presents a striking contrast to that of the imperialist countries which rely on plundering the resources of their colonies and dependent countries.

in this first spring of the great seventies', guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the chinese iron and steel industry has rapidly progressed along the road of self-reliance. an excellent situation prevails in both revolution and production. iron and steel output in the first quarter of this year surpassed that of the same period of last year. quality was generally improved. many new products of advanced standard have been trial-manufactured and produced.

after criticism in the great proletarian cultural revolution of the crimes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the metallurgical industry in sabotaging mining construction, who raved "building factories before prospecting for ore deposits", the mining of ferrous metals has gone on apace.

china's iron and steel industry has in the main a reliable base of materials, abundant in quantity and complete in variety.

china adopts the policy of the simultaneous development of enterprises under central and local governments, of big, medium and small enterprises, and of indigenous and modern methods. this ensures that the iron and steel industry progresses at high speed.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "we must build up a number of large-scale modern enterprises step by step to form the mainstay of our industry, without which we shall not be

able to turn our country into a strong modern industrial power within the coming decades. but the majority of our enterprises should not be built on such a scale; we should set up more . small and medium enterprises...." in line with this teaching, china has not only built a number of big modern iron and steel plants such as those at anshan, wuhan and paotou, but has also set up a great number of medium and small ones in various parts of the country. because the medium and small enterprises require less investment and smaller equipment and are located near to mineral resources, the localities can rely on their own strength to solve the problems arising in their construction and so ensure rapid progress. when completed, these medium and small enterprises can turn out a wide range of iron and steel products needed for local industrial and agricultural undertakings. this promotes local industry and agriculture and also greatly speeds up the growth of the iron and steel industry itself.

during the great cultural revolution, after criticizing the crimes committed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in slashing back medium and small iron and steel enterprises, many localities started these up again by developing local resources and by starting first with simple methods and then combining indigenous and modern methods. during the cultural revolution, the yentai region in shantung province, for instance, relied on the hard work of the masses and their intelligence and used worn-out equipment to turn an old machinery plant into a small iron and steel works. they welded scrap steel into large plates to make blast furnaces. not having a large machine to process the frame of the rolling mill, they used several small machines for this purpose. while some people were sent to acquire technical know-how elsewhere, the workers, technicians and revolutionary cadres worked together in a three-in-one combination, pooled the wisdom of the masses, constantly summed up experience, improved their work and got production going in a very short time. this small plant has now grown into a small integrated complex with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons of ore, 10,000 tons of pig iron, 10,000 tons of steel and 20,000 tons of rolled steel. more than 20,000 farm machines and more than 600 machine tools have been made over the past two years out of the iron and steel produced at the plant.

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the chinese iron and steel workers have resolutely broken away from foreign bourgeois stereotypes and taken the road of developing our own range of iron and steel products. the first general low alloy steel was turned out in 1957 by relying on china's rich resources. over the past dozen years and particularly since the great cultural revolution, the iron and steel workers have followed chairman mao's teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind". they freed themselves from the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company, and are now turning out many new varieties of general low alloy steel.

compared with those made of carbon steel, the chinese automobile made of general low alloy steel is unique in being one fourth lighter in weight and the huge water turbine consumes 20 per cent less steel material. when it is used to make big oil tank cars, the thickness of the steel plate can be reduced by half. rails made of low alloy steel have a life span three or four times longer. the yangtze river bridge at nanking which is up to advanced standards was built with low alloy steel. this general low alloy steel

created by the chinese working class is now widely used in the making of 10,000-ton ships, lorries and farm machinery as well as being used for rails, and in mines, factories and bridges.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "we cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace. we must break away from convention and adopt as many advanced techniques as possible in order to build our country into a powerful modern socialist state in not too long a historical period." acting on this teaching, the chinese iron and steel workers have launched a vigorous mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution so as to use the wisdom of the masses to raise technical levels and increase production.

the shanghai shaped steel tube plant was formerly a small back-street factory. by relying on their own efforts, the workers made equipment themselves by simple methods, and produced the first batch of seamless steel tubes in 1958. a certain capitalist country sold us a press, but it deliberately kept from us technical details of the lubricant to be used. the revolutionary workers and technicians were enraged by this and resolved to make their own. working in co-operation with several other units, they trial-produced a lubricant that can be applied in varied conditions. today, this shanghai plant is capable of producing a great variety of shaped seamless tubes, made of general steel, high-grade alloy steel, other metals or alloy. thus the workers have made enormous contributions to china's socialist construction.

the chinese iron and steel workers are now engaged in socialist revolutionary emulation, and are determined to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland by scoring outstanding achievements in both revolution and production.

AUTOMOBILES

Southwest China Province Produces Lorries

(NCNA-English Kunming, Apr. 20, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and hard struggle, revolutionary workers of the yunnan motor vehicle parts plant successfully designed and produced a new lorry, called the "kunming", by their own efforts. it is now in serial production.

the lorry's loading capacity is 4.5 tons. road tests show that it is up to standard and suitable for use on the steep hills of mountainous yunnan province.

mostly plateau country, yunnan relies chiefly on lorries for transportation. up till now, the province could make only motor vehicle parts. in celebrating the ninth national congress of the communist party last april, the revolutionary workers of the yunnan motor vehicle parts plant studied and applied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in a living way. they did away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipated their minds and boldly suggested that they trial-produce lorries at the plant. this revolutionary suggestion won the support of the plant's revolutionary committee. but some

people poured cold water on it, saying "you have no blueprints and no proper equipment, how can you make lorries?" on hearing this, the workers were angry and launched a revolutionary mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies, "the masses are backward", the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they vowed: we will model ourselves on 'the foolish old man who removed the mountains' and surmount every difficulty. we know we can make lorries."

thus a battle began to trial-manufacture a lorry. the factory lacked a 1,200-ton hydraulic press to process the beams. but the workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and decided to manage with hammers. their arms became swollen but they stuck to it. through strenuous efforts, they finally hammered out the beams satisfactorily.

a tricky job in making the differential gear box, one of the main parts, was to drill a hole, 130 millimetres in diameter, and cut a screw thread inside. but the factory did not have the equipment to do this. what were they to do? the workers again and again studied chairman mao's teaching: "where do correct ideas come from? do they drop from the skies? no. are they innate in the mind? no. they come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." they racked their brains and pooled their wisdom and decided to devise their own method for doing the job. those who took on the task worked day and night and, after six attempts, were able to make the differential gear box.

after 50 or so days of hard struggle, the workers succeeded in trial-manufacturing the first "kunming" lorry. they then began production on a small scale. on this basis, the revolutionary workers conscientiously summed up their experience and went ahead with increased revolutionary zeal. a vigorous technical innovations campaign followed. to equip their plant, the workers relied on their own efforts, manufactured various kinds of special equipment by combining methods of their own devising with modern methods. within a few months, they made 214 technical innovations and manufactured 18 pieces of special equipment, thus creating favourable conditions for serial production of the lorry.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Old People of Yao Nationality Imbued with Spirit of "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains"

(NCNA-English Nanning, Apr. 20, 1970)

a "pioneering team for capital construction on the farmland", formed by twelve old poor peasants of yao nationality, is well known in the mati commune in the lungsheng autonomous county of different nationalities in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

these peasants, who have an average age of over fifty, have actively responded to our great leader chairman mao's great call "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". they have made a new contribution to socialist construction by turning the mountain slopes into terraced fields and building water conservancy projects. since the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have terraced over 2.6 hectares on the mountain sides and dug irrigation ditches totalling six kilometres in length.

the tase production team, to which they belong, lies deep in the mountains. during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the unprecedented spreading of invincible mao tsetung thought, there have been high tides of the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. in the winter of 1967, the brigade party branch gave a report of the county meeting on grasping revolution and promoting production. the production team's poor and lower-middle peasants pledged themselves to follow chairman mao's teachings and support the socialist revolution and socialist construction more effectively by producing more grain in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

chang chi-yu, a veteran poor peasant and an activist in studying chairman mao's works, at once called together another 11 old poor peasants who had suffered a great deal in the old society to discuss what they should do. he first led them in studying chairman mao's teachings, "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "in agriculture, learn from tachai". he then said: "chairman mao teaches 'don't rest on your laurels, make new contributions'. in the old society, we old people toiled as farm hands. we were oppressed and exploited by the landlords and we lived like beasts of burden. today, under chairman mao's leadership we have become the masters of the country and live a good life. we will never forget chairman mao's goodness. we ought to do our bit to build our socialist motherland and support the liberation struggles of the oppressed peoples of the world." the old people were enthusiastic. they resolved to model themselves on "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and turn the mountain slopes into arable land, so as to win honour for chairman mao. thus, the "pioneering team for capital construction on the farmland" was formed with the help of the party branch.

carrying chairman mao's works with them and shouldering their hoes, the 12 old men marched off to a wild mountain called "chilungchung". the slopes were overgrown with thorns, weeds and bamboos, and the going was hard. reciting chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", the old men energetically cleared away the thorns and built terraced fields. some people said, "you are all grandfathers

and should take it easy at home." the old men replied: "we old folks can also make revolution. we will closely follow chairman mao in making revolution so long as we breathe exclamation"

in an attempt to sabotage the old men's efforts, a handful of class enemies spread nonsense, such as "if these old folks offend the god of the mountain, disaster will overtake us." enlightened by chairman mao's great teaching "never forget class struggle", chang chi-yu saw through the class enemies' scheme. he said "it's sheer nonsense to talk about mountain gods. we poor and lower-middle peasants did not reclaim chilungchung and yet we lived in misery under the rule of the reactionary chieftains before liberation. under chairman mao's leadership, we've made up our minds to turn chilungchung into good fields." under the leadership of the party branch and with the help of other poor and lower-middle peasants, the old men struggled against the class enemies and against nature with redoubled energy.

yang yuan-fang, an old poor peasant aged 62, got a thorn in the foot. the other old men told him to rest. he said, "we should learn from comrade norman bethune who gave his life for the chinese and world revolution. it is also for the revolution that we are building fields on the mountain. such a trifle as a thorn in the foot doesn't matter exclamation" he promptly plunged into the fight once more. filled with the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, the old men continued their battle through the dead of winter. they courageously worked on the mountainside every day, though their hands were chapped and often bled.

displaying boundless loyalty to chairman mao, the 12 old men worked hard after three years. they had created good fields on 15 slopes and in 11 gullies and produced about five tons of grain for the state. they were honoured with the title, "new men imbued with the spirit of 'the foolish old man who removed the mountains' at the foot of the chilung mountain," and were named an advanced collective in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the county. chang chi-yu was admitted into the chinese communist party.

FERTILIZER

Nanking Chemical Fertilizer Plant Makes Technical Innovations, Increases Production and Practises Economy

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 19, 1970)

the workers and revolutionary cadres and technicians of the nanking chemical fertilizer plant are conscientiously implementing the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" and the great principles of self-reliance and hard struggle formulated by chairman mao and making progress in both revolution and production.

total output value last year was more than 90 per cent over that in 1968 and total output of chemical fertilizer showed a 200 per cent rise. in the first quarter of this year total output value was 13 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year and total output of chemical fertilizer increased over 20 per cent. the quality of products

improved steadily, costs fell rapidly and new technological processes were introduced. a revolutionary atmosphere pervaded the plant.

the nanking chemical fertilizer plant is a big enterprise producing a variety of chemical fertilizers and dozens of chemicals. it was set up before liberation under the rule of imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries. the plant's equipment was dilapidated and cumbersome and the technological processes were outdated. after liberation under the leadership of the communist party, the workers improved the equipment and the plant changed radically.

however, influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi for running enterprises, some bourgeois technical "authorities" in the plant held the old equipment and processes as sacrosanct and spread the fallacy that the technological processes of big plants are standardized and may not be changed. they forbade the workers to improve the backward technology, thus impeding production.

the storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution completely wrecked the bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi. led by the plant revolutionary committee, the workers deepened revolutionary mass criticism. they said: "the theory that the technological processes of big plants are standardized and may not be changed" is the same as the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and the slavish comprador philosophy liu shao-chi preached, which obstructs us from continuously advancing along chairman mao's revolutionary line." the workers repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching "china ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity", and expressed the opinion that big plants must break with conservative ideas, drastically improve the old equipment and old technological processes, and revolutionize old ideas, so as to develop production with greater, faster, better and more economical results and break a new path in china developing her own chemical industry.

a people's war against the old equipment rapidly get under way throughout factory. in the chemical fibre shop where production used to be sporadic, some bourgeois "experts" who had tried to make innovations completely imitated foreign technological processes, spent a lot of state funds and totally failed in their work. during the cultural revolution, a "three-in-one combination" shock group in which the workers were the main body was organized, and they made full use of the old equipment to carry on a technological innovation. in just over one month they succeeded. the new technological process is simpler than the original, production capacity has more than doubled and labour intensity has been greatly reduced.

the workers also carried out an innovation on the ammonia converter, the key equipment in producing chemical fertilizer, by simplifying the technological process and making it one that is unique in the world. this new process enabled production efficiency to rise over 40 per cent. influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist line of "putting technique in command" and "let experts run the factory" in the past, some bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" did everything they could to peddle such absurdities as "technology is a mystery" and made use of the fact that the chemical industry involves inflammables, explosives, high temparatures and high tension to try to frighten the workers in an effort to tie their hands in the carrying out of

the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" and to hold back the technical innovation movement. though the ammonia converter had been made in the thirties and badly in need of improvement to keep up with today's technology, the bourgeois technical "authorities" did not let the workers make the least change.

during the cultural revolution, the plant revolutionary committee mobilized the revolutionary workers to launch revolutionary mass criticism and work out a plan to improve the ammonia converter. working day and night for a month, they finally succeeded in improving the converter. after that, technical innovation groups composed of workers, cadres and technicians sprang up throughout the plant and a new mass technical innovation upsurge took place.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "diligence and frugality should be practised in running factories", the revolutionary committee mobilized and relied on the workers to touch a big drive in multi-purpose utilization and increasing production and practising economy. the workers made full use of large quantities of industrial waste. since the beginning of this year, they have recovered and refined scores of tons of non-ferrous metals from waste residue, recovered over 600 tons of sulphuric acid from waste gas and generated over 800,000 kilowatt/hours of electricity by using heat that was formerly let to go to waste. the revolutionary masses in the plant's marketing section took full advantage of discarded equipment and waste potassium residue and built an ammonia alum workshop having an annual output of nearly 10,000 tons.

a mass movement to increase production and practise economy is now going full steam ahead. the new practice of saving every cent, every watt of electricity, every scrap of coal and every drop of oil has taken shape throughout the plant.

IRRIGATION

Central China Commune Leads Yellow River Water Uphill for Irrigation

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Apr. 19, 1970)

the revolutionary cadres and masses of a people's commune in honan province, central china, have been successful in the past year in leading water from the yellow river uphill. this achievement is due to the way they have worked in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. from the very beginning of the project, they have held high the banner of unity and victory of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party.

the mangling people's commune in yenshih county has now built nine water lifting stations which discharge water to a height of more than 120 metres for irrigating some 1,330 hectares of farmland. four other water lifting stations are being built. after their completion, most of the commune's 3,330 hectares of farmland will be brought under irrigation.

the mangling people's commune lies on mang mountain on the southern bank of the yellow river in western honan province. for centuries in the old society, the yellow river flowed past the foot of the mountain while people on the slopes tilled arid land and had little drinking water.

after liberation, people living on the mountain dug ponds and built terraced fields and somewhat alleviated the aridity of area. but it was considered impossible to lead water from the yellow river uphill. poisoned by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, the departments concerned laid down many restrictions and prohibitions. for example, in order to sink a pump well, the peasants had to hand in a detailed plan beforehand. if they wanted to build a water lifting station which discharged water to a height of over 30 metres their plan had to pass through many hands before it was approved. this did much to dampen the peasants' revolutionary enthusiasm.

some "specialists in harnessing water" once did trials on lifting water in the area. they used a lot of state money and much machinery but as they worked behind closed doors, ignoring the masses, they achieved nothing.

last year, to celebrate the opening of the ninth party congress, the yenshih county revolutionary committee decided to lead water from the yellow river up the mang mountain. thus, the river, which had caused harm for centuries, would be harnessed to free the mountain from drought. on the eve of the opening of the ninth party congress a new people's commune brought together brigades that formerly belonged to different communes on the mountain to accomplish this task. at the 10,000 strong rally to inaugurate the revolutionary committee of the mangling commune, the commune chairman led the peasants in making this vow: "if we don't lead water from the yellow river uphill and completely change the face of mang mountain we'll not rest easy exclamation"

in the light of chairman mao's teachings on study and investigation, the commune cadres combed the hills with the cadres from the basic units and the poor and lower-middle peasants to make a survey of the topography and water sources and to get to know the conditions at first-hand. production brigades and teams started mao tsetung thought study classes on a wide scale and studied over and over again chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories." this created an excellent atmosphere for concerting all efforts in the commune to harness water.

meanwhile, in order to set right some erroneous thinking that "it is only possible to build such a huge project if the state provides the money", the commune revolutionary committee organized the masses to study chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and his other teachings on self-reliance. this made the peasants fully confident that they could lead the river water uphill by relying on their own efforts. they said: "when we save the state funds it means we are supporting socialist construction and the world revolution. so long as we have invincible mao tsetung thought we will be able to surmount all difficulties. we can do what our ancestors were not able to do."

the construction work was started. the commune revolutionary committee decided to build 13 water lifting stations along the banks of the yellow river. difficulties arising out of lack of funds, equipment and technical skill cropped up one after the other. the commune needed one million yuan for building the water lifting stations. relying on the collective and on the efforts of the commune members who acted in the light of chairman mao's teachings, they very quickly got together 700,000 yuan. as they did not have big generators and conduits the departments concerned helped them to go to scrap yards in tientsin, sian, taiyuan and other places to buy second-hand parts. they installed them, and by dint of strenuous efforts on the part of the peasants the commune managed to get all kinds

of needed equipment and saved 210,000 yuan. they invited workers from the tungfanghung tractor plant in loyang to act as teachers. the production brigades selected 30 outstanding young people, children of poor and lower-middle peasants, to be students and ran a mao tsetung thought study class at the niuchuang water lifting station. thus 30 trainee mechanics rapidly learned how to instal all the machinery and construct the conduits. they were also able to instal and repair machinery at other water lifting stations.

while the building of the water lifting stations was under way people on mang mountain dug ditches and culverts to supplement them and to form complete irrigation networks. to date, they have dug 13 trunk canals with a combined length of more than ten kilometres and nine culverts with a combined length of 3,590 metres. in addition they built 14 reservoirs with a total capacity of over 14,000 cubic metres.

throughout the construction work, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members have given full play to the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. braving wind and snow and working hard day and night, they designed and built the projects.

after building its water lifting station, the niuchuang brigade dug an 800-metre-long culvert to carry the water uphill. in the course of the work the commune members wore out steel chisels and had to get new ones. the hard work hurt many people's hands but they bandaged them up and kept on working with never a complaint about hardship or fatigue. after 20 days' intense effort they had completed the culvert.

the mangling commune was hit by drought last autumn. this disaster only made the poor and lower-middle peasants firmer in their determination to take water uphill. they regarded the building of the water lifting stations as part of the commune's efforts in implementing chairman mao's teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." they armed themselves with chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and made up their minds to overcome drought as soon as possible so as to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland. construction of the projects went on apace. the commune completed 11,000 cubic metres of earth- and stone-work a day instead of the 5,800 cubic metres done formerly. labour efficiency was nearly doubled.

after the hard efforts of one year, the yellow river water was finally conducted up the mang mountain, which had been arid for centuries, and flowed across large tracts of land.

at present, during the busy spring farming season the commune members joyfully release water to irrigate the wheat fields. the peasants turn their hearts to peking and praise the great victory of the spirit of the ninth party congress. they shout: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation"

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador Fetes Leading Comrades of Chinese Party and Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1970)

comrade xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, today gave a banquet in honour of leading comrades of the chinese party and government.

attending the banquet were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; chen po-ta and kang sheng, members of the standing committee of the political bureau of the party central committee; chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-premier of the state council; wu fa-hsien, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and deputy-chief of the general staff of the chinese p.l.a. and li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee.

also present were wang hung-kun, kuang jen-nung, li chiang, wu teh and chang ta-chih, members of the party central committee; fang yi and huang chih-yung, alternate members of the party central committee, and leading members of the organizations concerned, including chiao kuan-hua, ma wen-po, cheng shao-liang, liu ta-yu, chang wen-min, shen chien, yang yu-heng, chu ta-cheng, pai hsiang-kuo, sung chen-hsien, ting hsi-lin, tai chin-chuan and tsai cheng-wen.

the banquet proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Writes to Premier Chou En-lai

condemning most sternly the crime of the Lon Nol clique in massacring Chinese, Vietnamese residents in Cambodia and the Khmers and

expressing the determination to defeat US imperialism and its lackeys completely

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, wrote a letter on april 16 to premier chou en-lai, condemning most sternly the crime of the lon nol clique in massacring the chinese and vietnamese living in cambodia and the khmers and expressing the determination to defeat u.s. imperialism and its lackeys completely. the full text of the letter reads:

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

peking

mr. premier,

i have just learned with profound grief the news of the abominable and unpardonable crime the fascist and neo-nazi lon nol regime has recently committed against a number of peaceful chinese citizens living in cambodia.

this crime coupled with the atrocious slaughter, a slaughter of utter depravity, barbarity and savagery, of hundreds of peaceful vietnamese -- including women, elderly people and children -- will subject the lon nol clique and its mercenary murderers to condemnation by the whole mankind.

we the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist khmers most sternly condemn these murderers and criminals who do not deserve to be called khmers or even human beings any more.

we mourn with respect our beloved chinese brothers who were killed by the bullets of the despicable servants of u.s. imperialism.

we would like to ask your excellency to convey our most sincere and profound condolences to the government of the people's republic of china and the heroic chinese people who have done so much for the khmer people and the economic development of cambodia on the basis of national independence, as well as to the families of the victims.

the blood of the chinese, khmers and vietnamese killed by the bullets of the lon nol clique will not be shed in vain. it will serve for ever to strengthen the friendship and solidarity of our three peoples, who will together avenge the death of the victims and win complete victory over u.s. imperialism and its lackeys headed by the traitors lon nol and sirik matak.

it is with these feelings that i ask your excellency to accept the assurances of my very high, affectionate and grateful consideration.

n. sihanouk
april 16, 1970
peking

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Kenzo Matsumura Delegation to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this afternoon received and had a friendly talk with mr. kenzo matsumura from japan and all members of the visiting delegation led by him.

present were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; and leading members of the organizations concerned including liu nsi-wen and ting hsi-lin.

kinkazu saionji, well-known japanese personage in peking, and a representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office were also present.

Representatives of China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office and Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office Sign Communique in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1970)

a communique on the talks between the representatives of the china-japan memorandum trade office and the japan-china memorandum trade office was igned here today.

present at the signing ceremony were kuo mo-jo, honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and ting hsi-lin, wang hsiao-yi and other leading members of the organizations concerned.

mr. kenzo matsumura and members of the delegation to china led by him attended the ceremony.

the communique was signed on the chinese side by liu hsi-wen, representative of the china-japan memorandum trade office, and on the japanese side by yoshimi furui, representative of the japan-china memorandum trade office.

kinkazu saionji, well-known japanese personage in peking, and representatives of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office were also present.

Communique on Talks Between Representatives of China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office and Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1970)

following is the full text of the communique on the talks between the representatives of the china-japan memorandum trade office and the japan-china memorandum trade office:

liu hsi-wen, representative of the china-japan memorandum trade office, and others and yoshimi furui, representative of the japan-china memorandum trade office and member of the kenzo matsumura delegation to china, and others held talks in peking from march 10 to april 19, 1970.

both sides reviewed the situation with regard to the relations between china and japan since the 1969 communique on the talks between the two sides was issued, and frankly exchanged opinions on questions of common interest to both sides.

both sides reiterate that the communique issued in 1969 is correct and in conformity with the common aspirations of the people of china and japan. both sides once again confirm that the three political principles and the principle that politics and economy are inseparable are the principles that must be adhered to in the relations between china and japan, and are the political basis of the relations between the two sides. both sides express the determination to continue to make positive efforts to observe the above-mentioned principles and to uphold this political basis.

both sides sternly condemn the japan-u.s. joint communique issued on november 21, 1969.

the chinese side solemnly points out that the japan-u.s. joint communique has turned the aggressive japan-u.s. "security treaty" into a new u.s.-japan military alliance which covers a wider range and poses even greater menace, directing its spearhead as it does against the people of china, korea and the three countries of indo-china, as well as against other people of asia. the japanese reactionaries have become the principal accomplice of u.s. imperialism in pushing the so-called new asia policy of having asians fight asians, and have become a shock force in opposing the people of different asian countries. the so-called return of okinawa, advertised in the japan-u.s. joint communique, is an out-and-out fraud. under the pretext of the "return of okinawa", eisaku sato has gone so far as to sell out japan's national interests and sovereignty and to promise to tie the whole of japan onto the u.s. war chariot, thereby okinawanizing japan proper and making it a military base for u.s. imperialist aggression against asia. in the japan-u.s. joint communique, eisaku sato brazenly asserted that taiwan was "a most important factor for the security of japan", that korea was "essential to japan's own security" and that japan wanted to play a "role" in bringing about "stability" in the indo-china area. the purpose of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries in stepping up military collusion is obvious, that is, to perpetuate the forcible occupation of china's sacred territory of taiwan province and prevent the chinese people from liberating taiwan; to perpetuate the forcible occupation of south korea, obstruct the reunification of korea and even invade anew the korean democratic people's republic; and to keep viet nam divided for ever, prevent the vietnamese people from liberating the south, defending the north and then reunifying the country, and to this end, go to the length of expanding the

war of aggression against indo-china. unquestionably, all this serves to reveal the aggressive ambitions of japanese militarism. the revival of japanese militarism, backed up by u.s. imperialism, is already a grave fact confronting the people of asia and the whole world. this new aggressive move on the part of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries seriously menaces the peace of asia and the world and will inevitably bring new and ever greater dire catastrophe to the japanese people. the chinese people and the people of the whole of asia, including the japanese people, should unite and deal the u.s. and japanese reactionaries crushing blows.

the japanese side expresses understanding of the stand of the chinese side and holds that the japan-u.s. joint communique pushed the u.s.-japan military collusion to a new stage, further enlarging and escalating the japan-u.s. "security treaty". the clause providing for the so-called return of okinawa in the japan-u.s. joint communique is deceptive. in the name of the "return of okinawa", the sato government has created the danger of turning japan proper into a u.s. military base like okinawa. the japan-u.s. joint communique openly extended the scope of japan's "security" to taiwan, korea and the area of indo-china; the sato government is stepping up arms expansion and increasing its military budget, and so on. this situation with regard to the revival of japanese militarism has constituted a serious threat to the people of china, korea and the three countries of indo-china, and to the other people of asia, and further aggravated tension in the fareast. we cannot tolerate this. the japanese side expresses its determination to make greater efforts to renounce and smash the revival of japanese militarism and to oppose war of aggression.

both sides reiterate their stand and attitude on the question of taiwan, as stated in the 1969 communique.

the chinese side strongly condemns the sato government for always tailing after u.s. imperialism in energetically taking part in all sorts of scheming activities to create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". japanese monopoly capital is frantically pushing into and penetrating taiwan, laying bare the japanese militarists' ambition to occupy taiwan again. the chinese side reiterates that the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan. this is the chinese people's sacred and inviolable right. when and how taiwan will be liberated is entirely the internal affair of china and there must be no interference by any country whatsoever.

the japanese side agrees with the stand of the chinese side and, once again, explicitly states: the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the chinese people, taiwan province is an inseparable part of the territory of china. the japanese side opposes the plot to create "two chinas" in all its forms. furthermore, it is of the opinion that the fact that the japan-u.s. joint communique regards the chinese territory of taiwan province as "a most important factor for the security of japan", is barefaced interference in the solemn internal affairs of china, and must be vigorously opposed.

both sides are unanimous in solemnly pointing out that in the past year the sato government redoubled its efforts to follow u.s. imperialism and stubbornly pursued a policy of hostility towards china, thus placing new, grave obstacles in the relations between china and japan. the present situation of worsened relations between china and japan is entirely

created by the sato government. the japanese side further states that from now on it will resolutely oppose the sato government's policy of hostility towards china, and make new and effective efforts to clear away the obstacles the sato government has constantly placed in the way of relations between china and japan and to promote the normalization of china-japan relations.

both sides unanimously hold that the desire of the people of china and japan for peace and friendship reflects the general trend and popular feeling. no one is able to hold back this great trend of our time. china and japan are close neighbours and there exists traditional friendship between the people of the two countries. the ennancing of friendly relations between the people of the two countries and the promotion of the normalization of relations between the two countries not only conform to the common aspirations of the people of china and japan but are also beneficial to the safeguarding of asian and world peace.

the two sides have reached agreement on matters concerning the 1970 memorandum trade.

signed: liu hsi-wen, representative of the china-japan memorandum trade office.

signed: yoshimi furui, representative of the japan-china memorandum trade office.

april 19, 1970, in peking.

Kenzo Matsumura of Japan Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1970)

mr. kenzo matsumura of japan gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet on invitation were kuo mo-jo, honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of the organizations concerned, including liu hsi-wen, ting hsi-lin and wang hsiao-yi.

kenzo matsumura and kuo mo-jo proposed toasts at the banquet.

Delegation of Friendly Japanese Trade Firms Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1970)

teiji hagiwara, ichizo kimura and the seven other members of the delegation of seven friendly japanese trade firms left here for home today via kwangchow after a friendly visit to peking.

they were seen off at the airport by liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and others.

kinkazu saionji, well-known japanese personage, and friends of friendly japanese trade circles in peking were at the airport.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Denounces US Imperialism for Engineering Cambodian Coup, Expanding Aggressive War in Indo-China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in a commentary today strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for instigating the lon nol-sirik matak clique to stage the coup d'etat in cambodia in a frantic attempt to widen the aggressive war in indo-china.

the commentary pointed out that having suffered disastrous defeats on the viet nam and laotian battlefields, u.s. imperialism has recently flagrantly engineered the lon nol-sirik matak clique to stage the coup d'etat in an attempt to turn cambodia into its colony and military base so as to extend the aggressive war against viet nam and laos to the whole of indo-china and then realize its ambitions of dominating and occupying the whole indo-china and launching aggression against the rest of asia. this criminal act laid bare the features of u.s. imperialism as the most wicked bandit and showed it up as the most ferocious enemy of the peoples of indo-china and asia.

the commentary strongly denounced u.s. imperialism's lackey, the lon nol-sirik matak clique, for its heinous crimes of brutally suppressing the revolutionary people of cambodia and frenziedly massacring the vietnamese residents.

after the lon nol-sirik matak clique coup d'etat, the cambodian people took concerted action in unfolding an armed struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggression and for national liberation. and now, the flames of the cambodian people's armed struggle against u.s. imperialism are raging in several provinces in east cambodia.

it stressed that the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is a just struggle and a component part of the revolutionary struggle of the people of southeast asia and the whole world against imperialism headed by the united states and against all reactionaries. together with the revolutionary people throughout the world, the revolutionary people of malaya resolutely support the cambodian people's struggle.

since nixon assumed office, it pointed out, u.s. imperialism has intensified its policy of war and aggression. to engineer a coup d'etat in cambodia is part of this policy. u.s. imperialism held that once it can rig up a rightist regime in cambodia which is capable of implementing the "nixon doctrine", it may expand the war of aggression in indo-china, occupy the whole of it and carry out in a big way its plan of using "asians to fight asians". at the same time, it has stepped up its military collusion with the reactionary sato government of japan in an attempt to use japan to launch an aggressive war in asia. however, this u.s. imperialist plot can only strengthen the unity of the people of asia, make them rise up more speedily to make revolution and sweep u.s. imperialism and its vassals and lackeys into their graves.

the commentary concluded: "in the present excellent situation, we deeply believe that the cambodian people's

struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation which has the vigorous support of the great socialist china, viet nam, laos, albania and the revolutionary people of the world will certainly win victory. u.s. imperialism which is heavily besieged by the people of indo-china is bound to meet with ignominious defeat."

Lee Kuan Yew Clique and Rahman-Razak Clique Are Loyal Lackeys of Imperialism, Says "Voice of Malayan Revolution"

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in a commentary on april 18 pointed out that the lee kuan yew clique and the rahman-razak clique which bluff and deceive under the cloak of "non-alignment" are in fact loyal lackeys of imperialism.

the so-called "republic of singapore" and "federation of malaysia" are both neo-colonialist products engineered by british imperialism with the support of u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism, it said.

while british imperialism kept on declining in the past few years, it said, the lee kuan yew clique on the one hand has tried its utmost to collect more cannon fodder and fleece the people so as to protect the british imperialist economic interests in singapore, and on the other has curried favour more and more openly with u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and japanese militarism. the lee kuan yew clique has become a member of the "association of southeast asian nations" which is a tool of u.s. imperialism for aggression, and is gradually turning singapore into a military base for u.s. imperialist aggression in southeast asia. singapore supplies part of the war materials for the u.s. imperialist aggression against viet nam, such as fuel for tanks and other military vehicles.

it pointed out that the m-16 rifles used by troops of australia, south korea, new zealand and other vassals of u.s. imperialism in its aggression against viet nam are manufactured in arsenals of the lee kuan yew clique. recently, the american "lockheed aircraft corporation" set up in singapore a so-called "aeroplane service company" and used the seletar air base in singapore as the repair and replenishment base for u.s. military aircraft including those used in the war of aggression against viet nam.

it further noted that the lee kuan yew clique is also closely collaborating with japanese militarism. the japanese monopoly capital groups are tightening their grip on singapore economically. last october, japan even openly sent a fleet to singapore to conduct sinister activities.

it continued: "the lee kuan yew clique's collusion with soviet revisionist social-imperialism has also become closer. lee kuan yew is very interested in the 'asian collective security system', a military alliance peddled by soviet revisionism, and is preparing to allow soviet naval vessels to use the singapore naval dockyard."

it pointed out: "the rahman-razak clique has committed flagrant crimes and is notorious. it betrays the country and

nation and openly supports the u.s. imperialist policy of war and aggression. it is an ally of imperialism, revisionism and reaction. its reactionary crimes have been condemned by progressive world opinion."

the commentary said in the end: "it is proved by a host of facts that the rahman-razak clique and the lee kuan yew clique are not 'non-aligned' but act willingly as a pawn for u.s. and british imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism in their anti-communist, anti-china and anti-people campaigns. these cliques are out-and-out loyal lackeys of imperialism and have formed a counter-revolutionary alliance with imperialism and all reaction."

INDO-CHINA

Victory Surely Belongs to People of Indo-China, Says Chinese PLA Man

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries an article entitled "victory surely belongs to the people of indo-china" by hung chuang-chih of an armoured unit of the chinese people's liberation army.

the article reads in full as follows:

u.s. imperialism, predatory by nature, is frantically expanding its wars of aggression in indo-china. it is energetically "vietnamizing" its war of aggression in viet nam, intensifying this war of aggression and carrying out wanton bombings, massacres and plunders against the vietnamese people; it is moving a great number of thai accomplice troops into laos for the further expansion of its war of aggression there; and it instigated the cambodian rightist clique to stage a coup d'etat and openly dispatched its aggressor troops and the south vietnamese puppet forces to intrude into cambodia in a plot to turn the country into its colony and military base and further to realize its wild ambitions of swallowing up the whole indo-china and committing aggression upon the rest of asia.

u.s. imperialism's criminal acts of flagrant armed aggression against and intervention in indo-china have once again revealed the aggressive nature of the so-called "nixon doctrine".

in its criminal activities of aggression against asia, u.s. imperialism has all along attached great importance to indo-china for its strategic position. after world war two, u.s. imperialism stretched its tentacles of aggression into indo-china. in 1947, the united states whipped up a campaign to re-establish the rule of bao dai's royal family in viet nam. after 1950, u.s. imperialism rendered a great deal of military assistance to the french aggressor troops then in indo-china. about 70 per cent of the war expenses of the french colonists were provided by u.s. imperialism which also openly sent its airmen to take a direct part in the criminal war.

through their bitter war of resistance, the heroic people of indo-china defeated the french aggressors at last. in 1961, however, the u.s. kennedy administration wantonly

dispatched a great number of military personnel to south viet nam and invaded viet nam by launching a "special war" in collusion with the south vietnamese puppets, thus subjecting the people in south viet nam to another bloodshed. after lyndon johnson assumed power, u.s. imperialism went a step further to reinforce its troops in south viet nam and escalate the aggressive war there. in laos, u.s. imperialism has always pursued the reactionary policies of intervening into the internal affairs of the country and intensifying the war of aggression there. for years, u.s. imperialism has not only armed the troops of the laotian reactionaries with large quantities of weapons and war materials but also sent more than 10,000 military advisors and other military personnel into laos and repeatedly launched barbarous "nibbling" attacks on the liberated areas. of late, the nixon administration has sent more and more thai mercenary troops to laos to further intensify the war of aggression. as to cambodia, u.s. imperialism has, for more than a decade, left no stones unturned in pushing its policy of aggression and subversion, which climaxed in the instigation of a reactionary coup d'etat staged by the cambodian rightist clique against the head of state samdech norodom sihanouk.

history has proved incontrovertibly that u.s. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the people in indo-china.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the u.s. imperialists have been creating tension in all parts of the world in an attempt to achieve their aggressive ends and enslave the peoples of various countries. the u.s. imperialists calculate that they will always benefit from tense situations, but the fact is that the tense situations created by the united states have led to the opposite of what the americans wished. they have produced the effect of mobilizing the people of the world to oppose the u.s. aggressors." this is precisely true in indo-china where u.s. imperialism has been intensifying its wars of aggression and trying constantly to embark on new military adventures, only to produce the effect of educating and mobilizing the people of indo-china and arousing them to a fight against u.s. imperialism.

at present, the people of indo-china are unfolding a new, tempestuous struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. u.s. imperialism is increasingly besieged ring upon ring by the revolutionary people.

the seething struggle of the heroic cambodian people against u.s. imperialism and its lackey -- the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique -- is swiftly sweeping over most of the cambodian provinces within a short period of time. the cambodian patriotic armed forces have waged a valiant struggle against the intruding u.s. aggressor forces and south vietnamese puppet troops and against the troops of the cambodian rightist clique, driving terror into the hearts of the enemies and landing them in a dilemma. the u.s. imperialist lackey -- the cambodian rightist coup clique -- has found itself in a tight spot and at the end of its rope.

the heroic and dauntless laotian patriotic armed forces and people have persevered in struggle, made valiant counter-attacks on the enemy and repeatedly won new victories, dealing heavy blows to u.s. imperialism and the laotian reactionaries.

the heroic vietnamese people have persisted in a protracted people's war, beating u.s. imperialism to a pulp. the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces have won fresh victories in their repeated attacks on the enemy since

the beginning of this spring. hard hit by the heroic vietnamese people, the u.s. aggressors are making death-bed struggles in the battlefield of south viet nam.

the protracted struggle of the people in indo-china against imperialism confirms that the only way for the peoples of various countries to win and maintain their national independence is to organize themselves and carry out a tit-for-tat struggle against u.s. imperialism which is riding roughshod everywhere. a nation, big or small, can defeat u.s. imperialist schemes of aggression and win victory in its patriotic anti-imperialist struggle so long as it defies brutal force, dares to fight and strictly relies on the broad masses of the people.

the peoples of indo-china have cemented a profound militant friendship among them in the course of their joint struggle against imperialism. in face of the new designs of u.s. imperialism to expand its aggression, they will surely unite still more closely, fight shoulder to shoulder and support one another and completely defeat the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys.

u.s. imperialism is bound to fail exclamation

victory surely belongs to the people of indo-china exclamation

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Premier Chou En-lai's Recent Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1970)

comrade hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the korean democratic people's republic to china, today gave a banquet for the recent visit to korea of comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council, comrade huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and comrade li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended the banquet.

both ambassador hyun joon keuk and premier chou en-lai spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

in his speech, ambassador hyun joon keuk said: comrade premier chou en-lai's visit to our country and its successes are of tremendous importance to the further development of the traditional friendly relations between our two countries, to the struggle against u.s. and japanese imperialism, and to the promotion of the world revolution.

he said: the joint communique of our two governments explicitly expresses the firm determination of the people of the two countries to further enhance the militant friendship and traditional friendly solidarity between the people of korea and china cemented in blood in their common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. it expresses the determination that in the circumstances in which the

u.s. and japanese reactionaries are stepping up their plot of aggression and war in asia, the people of korea and china will make concerted efforts against their common enemy and further develop their relations of mutual cooperation in various fields.

the ambassador said: the stand of the governments of korea and china as shown in the joint communique fully accords with the desire of the people of the countries in asia and in other parts of the world to oppose imperialism and to strive for independence, progress and peace; it is a telling blow at the u.s. and japanese reactionaries' schemes for aggression and war.

he said: korea and china have long been comrades-in-arms who, sharing each other's weal and woe, fight shoulder to shoulder against their common enemy. the korean people immensely treasure the friendly unity and relations of co-operation between the korean and chinese people. they are highly satisfied with comrade chou en-lai's visit to our country as well as with the achievements made during the visit.

in his speech, premier chou en-lai said: during our friendly visit to korea, we were given a grand reception and warm welcome by comrade premier kim il sung, the korean workers' party, the korean government and the fraternal korean people. this fully demonstrated the korean people's profound fraternal friendship for the chinese people and left a deep impression on us.

premier chou en-lai said: the success of this visit has further cemented the militant friendship sealed in blood between the people of our two countries and enhanced our determination to unite as one against the common enemy. this gladdens our friends and strikes terror into the hearts of our enemies. it shows all the more clearly that in the present situation in which the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are stepping up military collusion in an attempt to expand the war of aggression, it is of very great significance to strengthen the close unity and friendly co-operation between the people of china and korea.

premier chou en-lai said: china and korea are close neighbours. to oppose our common enemy, the people of our two countries have stood on each other's side and will continue to do so. the chinese people will, as always, resolutely side with the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of their motherland until all-round victory is won.

premier chou en-lai asked ambassador hyun joon keuk to convey his cordial regards and friendly wishes to comrade premier kim il sung, comrade president choi yong kun and other leading comrades of the korean party and government.

among those present at the banquet were leading comrades of the departments concerned, including wang hsin-ting, li chiagno-po, hsieh huai-teh and shen chien.

also present were comrades chi peng-fei, yang teh-chung, tsao ke-chiang, han hsu and others who were in premier chou en-lai's party on the visit to korea.

Correction: "Li Chiagno-po" in last but one paragraph should be "Li Chiang, Lo Kuei-po"

NORTH KOREA

Korean Paper Condemns US Imperialism for Scheming UN Intervention in Cambodia

(NCNA-English - Pyongyang, Apr. 18, 1970)

the korean paper "rodong shinmoon" in a commentary yesterday strongly condemned the u.s. imperialist criminal scheme of trying to have the united nations intervene in the cambodian situation and widen the war in indo-china.

the commentary said, at present the u.s. imperialists are contriving the wicked scheme of putting the cambodian question before the united nations. this is an integral part of the u.s. imperialist conspiracy against the cambodian people and the people in indo-china, and shows that the u.s. imperialist criminal plot to aggravate the situation in indo-china has become more and more barefaced. the heinous aim of u.s. imperialism is to stretch, under the u.n. mask, its aggressive paws further into cambodia, strangle cambodia's independence and neutrality, and turn the country into its colony and military base for extending its aggression in indo-china.

after referring to the crimes of u.s. imperialism in launching aggression against korea and the congo (k) under the u.n. banner, the commentary pointed out that instances of the u.s. imperialists frantically invading and interfering with the people of other countries by using the name of the united nations are innumerable. this is the cunning method frequently resorted to by the u.s. imperialists to cover up their vile acts of aggression.

the commentary said, the u.s. imperialists engineered single-handedly the rightist coup in cambodia, but they have met with the vigorous resistance of the broad masses of the cambodian people who are defending the independence and sovereignty of the country and national dignity. now u.s. imperialism is in the dilemma and its position in indo-china is even worse than before. therefore, on the one hand u.s. imperialism ordered the cambodian rightists to bloodily suppress the cambodian people who are waging a just struggle, and to slaughter en masse the vietnamese residents in cambodia; on the other hand, it let the cambodian rightists to beg it for "all-round military assistance". according to western news agency reports, u.s. imperialism is ready to give this "military assistance", while seato also clamoured openly that it has drawn up "a plan of action" including "the plan of sending troops". the series of conspiratorial activities clearly shows how frantically u.s. imperialism is acting in order to undermine cambodia's independence, neutrality and peace. meanwhile, it also shows strikingly that u.s. imperialism, under the cover of the so-called assistance, is mustering its puppets and sattelites, and preparing furthermore, under the signboard of the united nations, to conduct armed intervention against cambodia and indo-china. the commentary pointed out emphatically that u.s. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the cambodian people and the people in indo-china, and the ferocious strangler of national independence.

the commentary said: head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk has recently issued a statement on the above-mentioned conspiratorial activities of u.s. imperialism and the cambodian rightists, severely condemning u.s. imperialism

and pointing out that the united nations had no right whatsoever to intervene in the question of indo-china and to send a "united nations force" to indo-china. the commentary said: the evil attempt of u.s. imperialism to legalize its aggressive activities against the cambodian people and the people in indo-china by using the name of the united nations must be frustrated resolutely.

the commentary said, the korean people fully support the cambodian people in their brave and patriotic struggle and strongly condemn u.s. imperialism for its aggression against cambodia and its vicious activities in trying to legalize its aggression against cambodia by using the name of the united nations.

the commentary pointed out emphatically in conclusion: no matter how rabidly u.s. imperialism acts, the flames of the just struggle of the cambodian people can never be stamped out. u.s. imperialism must get out of cambodia and indo-china immediately.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Ambassador to China Gives Press Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1970)

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, gave a press conference here this afternoon.

he read to the chinese and foreign correspondents present the statement issued on april 18 by the government of d.r.v.n., which strongly denounced the savage crime perpetrated by the lon nol-sirik matak reactionary clique against the vietnamese residents in cambodia.

ambassador ngo thuyen pointed out that the lon nol-sirik matak right-wing coup clique had frantically massacred the vietnamese residents in cambodia, trampled underfoot the policy of independence and neutrality pursued by the kingdom of cambodia, undermined the anti-imperialist militant friendship between the people of cambodia and viet nam so as to serve the u.s. imperialist plot to expand the war in indo-china. faced with the atrocities of the cambodian reactionary clique, the people of khmer and viet nam would certainly unite still more closely to oppose all the plots of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

ambassador ngo thuyen said emphatically that the cambodian people would certainly win final victory in their just struggle, and u.s. imperialism and the lon nol-sirik matak clique was bound to suffer complete defeat.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Accepts Credentials Presented by New Sudanese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, today accepted the credentials presented by abdel wahab zein al-abdein, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the democratic republic of the sudan to the people's republic of china.

vice-chairman tung pi-wu had a cordial and friendly conversation with the sudanese ambassador.

among those present on the occasion was hsu yi-hsin, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND USSR

Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim of Chinese Embassy in Moscow Lays Wreath at Lenin Mausoleum

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1970)

an chih-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the soviet union, paid homage to the lenin mausoleum and laid a wreath there today, on the eve of the centenary of the birth of lenin, to express the chinese people's respect and the memory they cherish for the great leader and teacher of the proletarian revolution v.i. lenin.

an chih-yuan was accompanied by lin feng-shan, military attache, and other diplomats of the chinese embassy.

the ribbons on the wreath carried the following inscriptions:

"to v.i. lenin, great leader and teacher of the proletarian revolution

"from the embassy of the people's republic of china in the soviet union."

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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LITERATURE AND ART

Thoroughly Criticize Reactionary "Whole-People Literature and Art" Advocated by Chou Yang

by

Hung Chien (紅劍)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 19, 1970)

Chou Yang is attacked in the following article for having advocated "whole-people literature and art" and "free literature," whereas according to Mao's tenets "literature and art can serve only the workers, peasants and soldiers" and there is "no freedom that transcends class."--SCMP Ed.

The theory of "whole-people literature and art" produced by the "quartet" of Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han and Yang Han-sheng, agents of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i in the world of literature and art, is a programmatic slogan of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for literature and art.

Holding the banner of "whole-people," it frantically opposed literature and art's rendering service to workers, peasants and soldiers and tried to impose bourgeois cultural despotism on the cultural domain and create public opinion in preparation for a restoration of capitalism and replacement of proletarian dictatorship with a bourgeois dictatorship.

Politically, "whole-people literature and art" is a by-product of the theory of "dying out of class struggle" trumpeted forth by arch-renegade Liu Shao-ch'i and has blood relations with "whole-people state" and "whole-people party." In literary and art thought, "whole-people literature and art" is a new reprint of the "three-whole literature and art" (i.e., whole-people, whole-nation, and whole-mankind) of Belinsky, Chernyshevski, and Dobrolyubov. The philosophical basis of "whole-people literature and art" is the doctrine of "combining two into one."

The theory of "whole-people literature and art" serves Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary political line. This programmatic slogan of the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line for literature and art was the theoretical basis on which the Chou Yang "quartet" enrolled capitulationists and renegades organizationally, formed cliques for private purposes, brought up literary and art workers to be spiritual aristocrats with "three-famous" and "three-high" as bait, and opposed their integration with workers, peasants and soldiers. Such representative theses of the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line for literature and art as the theory of "convergence of the spirit of the times," the theory that opposed "subject matter determines everything," the theory of "people in the middle," the theory that opposed "taste of gun-powder," the theory of "separation from the law and betrayal of the way," the theory of "all good but no harm," etc., all came from this general slogan.

Under the aegis of this general slogan, the literary and art circles were in a dark mess and poisonous weeds overran the whole country. In the fight to criticize Chou Yang's bourgeois "quartet," it is necessary to criticize this preposterous theory thoroughly and further eliminate its poisonous influence.

(1) "Whole People Literature and Art" Is Reactionary Slogan for Institution of Bourgeois Cultural Despotism

Under the condition of proletarian dictatorship, the bourgeoisie would try to open a breach by all means in the ideological advance position of literature and art and use the literary and art position as a hotbed for restoration of capitalism. Renegade and enemy agent Chou Yang and his "quartet" openly unfurled the black banner of "whole-people literature and art" in order to realize their sinister scheme of restoring capitalism. Chou Yang said at a forum in 1959, "What is meant by socialist culture? It is in other words culture of the whole people." He also said, "Our literature and art belongs to the whole people."

In 1960 and 1961 he again put forward on many occasions the slogan, "All the people of the country are objects of our service."

In 1962, under the pretext of commemorating the 20th anniversary of the publication of "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," Chou Yang openly made the following "decision" in an editorial which was written at his direct

instance and which he revised before going to the press: "All the people should be the object of service of our literature and art and the object of our work."

These counter-revolutionary black words are irrefutable evidence that Chou Yang and his gang represented the interests of imperialism, the Kuomintang reactionaries, as well as landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists, promoted the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line for literature and art, and carried out bourgeois cultural despotism.

Chou Yang was a report-making maniac. He made numerous speeches in trying to sell his theory of "whole-people literature and art," all of which were lengthy and stinking and full of preposterous ideas. Here we show the public only some of his important views:

First, the view that "all the people of the country (including the bourgeoisie) are the object of service." Chou Yang also explained, saying, "In this respect it is different from [the literature and art of] the time of the Yenan forum on literature and art in that it is now much broader." In the period of socialism, the bourgeoisie should be the principal target of socialist revolution, but Chou Yang arbitrarily regarded it as "the object of service." That is a very vile attack on Mao Tse-tung's thought.

To serve the workers, peasants and soldiers is the basic orientation of the revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat laid down by Chairman Mao. It is a firm and unwavering proletarian revolutionary line. The workers, peasants and soldiers, who constitute more than 90 percent of the total population, are the broadest part of the masses of the people, but Chou Yang did not think them "broad" enough. He arbitrarily wanted to include the bourgeoisie in the "object of service" of our proletarian revolutionary literature and art. The truth is that Chou Yang's "broadening" of the masses was to oppose our literature and art's rendering service to workers, peasants and soldiers and make it serve all the exploiting classes. Although Chou Yang did make a feint and said something about "so long as they are not counter-revolutionaries," but that only made his real purpose clearer.

In this respect Chou Yang's confederate, Lu Ting-i--the "Big King of Hell" of the former Central Propaganda Department--was far more straightforward than Chou Yang. Lu openly admitted that even "prison inmates" should be objects of service. That was a wonderful footnote added by Lu Ting-i to Chou Yang's "whole people."

The "whole-people literature and art," built on the basis of such a reactionary, preposterous view, serves in fact the bourgeoisie and a small handful of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. Looking back at the time when Chou Yang and company freely raised the evil wind of "whole-people literature and art" and the literary and art domain was filled with feudal, capitalist and revisionist black wares, and recalling Kuan Han-ch'ing and other poisonous weeds of the "whole people" brand which propagate resentment, hatred, and counter-revolution, one will

see clearly that the object of service of the "whole-people literature and art" advocated by Chou Yang does not include the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, but include only "prison inmates" and all reactionary classes.

Unlike the bourgeoisie and revisionists who hold up the hypocritical banner of "whole people" and "all mankind," the proletariat have never concealed their political views. We publicly declare that our ultimate object is to destroy all exploiting classes and systems of exploitation throughout the world, liberate all mankind, and realize communism.

Therefore, revolutionary literature and art, as a powerful weapon with which the proletariat wage class struggle, can serve only the proletariat and the broad masses of working people, but never the bourgeoisie. It must profoundly reflect the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, reflect the course of struggle in which the proletariat overcome the bourgeoisie in all domains, and effectively hit all activities of the bourgeoisie at restoration of capitalism, so as to realize total dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere.

Second, the view that literature and art "may also serve the bourgeoisie," that "the working class should not be sectarianistic and should not write only about workers and peasants, because the view that proletarian literature should write only about workers and peasants is wrong." This is an important supplement to the first view.

Chou Yang clearly rules that (1), literature and art "may also serve the bourgeoisie," and (2), "the working class should not be sectarianistic," and one who wrote only about workers and peasants would be sectarianistic and would make mistakes. These two views alone are sufficient to expose completely the evil and fierce aspect of the fascist despotism of Chou Yang and company who "would not see workers and peasants rear their heads in politics or in culture."

It is the object of proletarian literature and art to establish proletarian heroes and drive away from the stage the landlords and all bourgeois characters, and so firmly establish the dominant position of the proletariat on the literary and art stage. The loud cry that "we must not write only about workers and peasants" has completely exposed the hypocrisy of the "whole-people literature and art" of Chou Yang and company. Toward the bourgeoisie they assume a fawning pose of the lackey, but toward the proletariat they assume a stern aspect of the slave-owner.

Proletarian literature and art chooses its subject matter in accordance with the principles of historical materialism. Because historical development replaces old things with new ones, we should find out "the new forms of social economy, new class forces, new persons and new ideas that struggle against the old forms of social economy and its superstructure (i.e., politics, culture, etc.), and decide what should be commended or praised, what should not be commended or praised, and what should be opposed."

What are the new class, new persons, and new ideas that wage resolute struggle against the old capitalist economy and its superstructure? They are the proletariat, the heroes among the worker-peasant-soldier masses who are thoroughly revolutionary, the socialist and communist thought or the proletarian world outlook, which is also Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must vigorously sculpture the heroic image of the workers, peasants and soldiers armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and sing the praise of their great struggle to transform the world in accordance with the proletarian image. Only in this way can proletarian literature and art promote, with full revolutionary fervor, the revolutionary process by which socialist and communist new things overcome capitalist old things, and powerfully push history forward.

The great leader Chairman Mao points out profoundly: "On the question of culture, as on the question of political power," the starting point of the bourgeoisie is "bourgeois despotism, and with respect to culture it is bourgeois cultural despotism." Although "whole-people literature and art" was put forward under the banner of "whole people," in reality it represents the interests of only a small handful of the exploiting classes, opposes the dictatorship of the proletariat, and works for bourgeois despotism. That is the essence of "whole-people literature and art."

Third, "Our circle of life is very small. We must familiarize ourselves with and portray all people." It is very good to get to know all people well. "Knowing oneself and one's opponent well, one will be able to fight a hundred battles without tiring." In order to overcome the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, the proletariat must understand and know very well not only their own class forces, but also their opponents in the struggle (including their class nature, their tactics and strategy, etc.). But "portray all people"? No!

In ancient as well as modern times, in China as well as foreign countries, works of literature and art of all classes will represent their own class and portray the typical image of their own class. This is because "the principal characters in fact represent a particular class and tendency, and therefore represent a particular thought at the time."

Through portrayal of representative characters of a particular class, works of literature and art propagate the ideals, hopes and demands of that class, and strive to transform the world in accordance with the world outlook of that class. The proletarian heroic characters of Yang Tzu-jung, Li Yü-ho, Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing, Kuo Chien-kuang, and Fang Hai-chen, so successfully portrayed in the model revolutionary plays, are models created on the proletarian stand by revolutionary literary and art fighters under the leadership of the respected and beloved Comrade Chiang Ch'ing, who put into these characters the ideals, hopes and demands of the proletariat, and speak, fight, and exercise proletarian dictatorship through them.

On the other hand, such counter-revolutionary characters as Hai Jui, Chang Ling-fu and Hsü I-te, created in reactionary plays, movies and stories propagate the reactionary political views of the bourgeoisie. Through them their creators hope to erect monuments to the landlord class and the bourgeoisie and exercise bourgeois dictatorship first on the literary and art stage and then on the political stage.

Therefore, the question of who are to dominate the literary and art stage is a basic question as to which class--the proletariat or the bourgeoisie--should exercise dictatorship in the realm of literature and art. Chou Yang's so-called "portrayal of all people" was in fact an attempt to seize the literary and art stage for the bourgeoisie so they might exercise dictatorship over the proletariat.

The aforementioned materials have clearly exposed the principal reactionary content of the "whole-people literature and art" so energetically propagated by Chou Yang and company. What they loved, hoped for and praised is the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and what they hated, feared and cursed is the dictatorship of the proletariat. In a word, the so-called "whole-people literature and art" is bourgeois cultural despotism.

(2) "Whole People Literature and Art" Is Arch-Enemy of the Partisan Principle of Proletarian Literature and Art

It was pointed out in "Summary of Forum on Literary and Art work in the Armed Forces Convened by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing at the Behest of Comrade Lin Piao": "Our literature and art is literature and art of the proletariat and of the Party. The partisan principle of the proletariat is the most outstanding mark that distinguished us from other classes."

Proletarian literature and art has as its guide Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. It openly declares that it takes the partisan stand of the proletariat and serves proletarian politics. From a clear-cut proletarian partisan stand and with strong proletarian feelings the model revolutionary theatrical productions of Taking the Bandits' Stronghold, The Red Lantern, Red Detachment of Women, and others fervently sing the praise of revolutionary proletarians whose exploits shook heaven and earth and expose, with strong class hatred, the cruel, crafty and yet stupid and rotten nature of the class enemy, giving us a profound impression of the clear-cut proletarian partisan principle of the model revolutionary theatrical productions.

However, Chou Yang openly and audaciously yelled: "I disapprove of the use of such terms as 'partisan principle' and 'the Party's principles for literature.'" He audaciously opposed Chairman Mao's literary and art thoughts and line for revolutionary literature and art. Chou Yang also has a large heap of strange talk and monstrous views for his promotion of "whole-people literature and art" and his opposition to the partisan principle of the proletariat.

The so-called "free literature."

Chou Yang said repeatedly that "Our literature" was "the freest literature, literature for the whole people and the whole mankind and not just for a minority of people." "The freest literature" is a naked Petofi Club-type counter-revolutionary slogan.

In a class society there is only class freedom, never freedom that transcends classes. As an instrument for class struggle, literature and art always serves the politics of a particular class. Every writer or artist does creative work in accordance with the stand, viewpoints, and thoughts and feelings of his own class. Therefore, there is no, and cannot be, any "free" literature that is separable from class politics. In exposing the hypocrisy of "freedom" of bourgeois literature and art, Lenin said, "The freedom of bourgeois writers, artists and actors is only a mask (or a disguise) of their dependence on the moneybag, or largesse and on stipends."

Bourgeois revisionists always attack and slander proletarian literature and art with the excuse that it lacks "freedom." There is only concrete freedom but no abstract freedom in the world. In a class society, if there is freedom for the bourgeoisie, there will be no freedom for the proletariat. The "free literature" and "literature for the whole people and the whole mankind" that Chou Yang trumpeted forth were to incite demons and monsters to "freely" attack socialism, propagate capitalism, deprive the proletariat of the freedom to hit back, and serve the criminal plot to restore capitalism. See under the dictatorship of the black line for literature and art, what sort of "free literature" and "whole-people literature" it was that dominated the positions of literature and art: What sort of "free literature" are Hai Jui's Dismissal From Office, Peach Blossom Fan, The Beleaguered City, The Lin Family Shop, etc.? They are literature that really attacks the Party, socialism, and the dictatorship of the proletariat. In a word, they are counter-revolutionary "free literature." "Literature for the whole people and the whole mankind" is only for a fig leaf under which Chou Yang and company faithfully served as slaves to the bourgeoisie.

The so-called "resonance."

Chou Yang said: "Resonance" in literature and art "has little relation to class. The art of any class is not intended only for that class. It is for all classes to see so as to cause sympathetic vibrations in all people." As a matter of fact, the theory of "resonance" was not invented by Chou Yang, but he imitated Liang Shih-ch'iu, a hireling writer under Chiang Kai-shek. Liang Shih-ch'iu said that literary works "are treasures commonly owned by mankind, and can be enjoyed, criticized, and accepted by everyone." Chou Yang copied that, but he bungled it because although he concealed the stigma on his face, he exposed the brand on his buttocks.

Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought holds that there are conflicts of basic interests between antagonistic classes, that their relationship is one between the dictator and the dictated to, the oppressor and

the oppressed, and that the struggle between them is a life-and-death struggle. Literature and art, being an ideological form, must necessarily reflect the interests of different classes. The stand, viewpoints and feelings of people of different classes toward literature and art of different classes are clearly different. The literature and art loved by the proletariat will necessarily be vehemently besmeared and opposed by the bourgeoisie, whereas what is applauded by the bourgeoisie must necessarily be poisonous weed to the proletariat. We have never vibrated in sympathy with Sang Wei-ch'uan and the like with regard to the same Morning in Shanghai.

The splendid, dazzling model revolutionary theatrical productions fostered by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing give expression to the lofty spiritual realm of communism, sound the most powerful note of this great era, and sing out the voice of the heart of workers, peasants and soldiers. They love most Li Yü-ho, a brilliant image of the working class who "will free the millions of brothers from hardship and suffering and die happily a grim death for the revolution," and Yang Tzu-jung, a tall, erect image of the proletariat who has "a rising sun in his heart" and who "will go forward all the more where hardship and danger is greater."

Yet the small handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists headed by Liu Shao-ch'i, the chief backstage boss of the black line for literature and art, bitterly hate and are mortally afraid of these model revolutionary theatrical productions. They slanderously call the model revolutionary theatrical productions "plain boiled water" and "coarse bread." What sharply divided stands! What super-class "resonance" is here? "To be seen by all classes" means to be seen by the bourgeoisie. "To cause sympathetic vibrations in all people" is to cause sympathetic vibrations in landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists as well as the bourgeoisie.

Chou Yang desperately peddled the theory of "resonance" because he wanted to substitute it for class character and put the label of "whole people" and "whole mankind" on bourgeois literature and art, thus opening a way for it and attaining the object of restoration of capitalism.

There can only be class struggle, but never "class resonance." That is our conclusion.

The so-called opposition to "class label-ism."

Chou Yang said: "Label-ism puts a class label on everything to indicate that it belongs to the bourgeoisie or the proletariat, as if man were the embodiment of class and had class character only." Accordingly he cried at the top of his voice: "Oppose our class label-ism!"

Here open exposure replaced coverture and concealment. It was an out of the ordinary demonstration for Chou Yang's gang who had always been holding a "red flag" to oppose the red flag. To describe the method of class analysis as "class label-ism" is the most malicious distortion of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Opportunists always attack the

Marxist-Leninist method of class analysis under the pretext of breaking the bonds of "dogma." Exposing such tactic of the opportunists, Lenin said, "'Dogma'--what a convenient term to use! By only slightly distorting the arguments of the other side and covering up such distortion with the frightening term of 'dogma,' everything would be all right!" Lamentably, however, while Chou Yang falsely accused Marxist class analysis of being "class label-ism," he also revealed his own character of an opportunist.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In a class society everyone lives in a certain class position and all thoughts carry the class brand." What the revisionists fear most is exactly the Marxist method of class analysis. They either declare that class struggle "no longer exists now" and that class analysis is "out-of-date," or openly carry out revision of the Marxist-Leninist class viewpoint, "revise" the principles of class struggle, and misrepresent class struggle as so-called "struggle of human nature." In the acute struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, such a theory is designed to overthrow the fighting banner of Marxist revolution, cover up the class nature of all kinds of the bourgeoisie and revisionists with abstract "human nature," protect the interests of capitalism, and overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat. Its reactionary character is quite clear.

Lenin pointed out profoundly that "Strict party character is concomitant with, and a result of, highly developed class struggle" and that "The socialist proletariat should put forward principles of literature of the Party." However, Chou Yang opposed the partisan principle of proletarian literature and art with his "free literature," "resonance" and opposition to "class label-ism."

In opposing the partisan principle of proletarian literature and art and peddling their theory of "whole-people literature and art," Chou Yang and his gang used all tools that could be used. Besides digging out many ancient and rusty knives and spears from the tombs of their forebears, giving them a coat of modern paint, and brandishing them at Marxism, Chou Yang and company also imported a batch of black stuff from their foreign master Khrushchev. Khrushchev held that "the two concepts of party character and popular character cannot be put in opposite positions" and maintained the "unity" of "party character" and "popular character," etc. Chou Yang regarded such junk of Khrushchev as something sacred, claiming nauseatingly that it "points out the correct way to further develop socialist literature and art."

As for the so-called "popular character" with which Khrushchev abolished the partisan principle of Leninism, the secret was soon revealed by Chou Yang's myrmidons. They shamelessly declared: "Our system of thought now not only has class character, but also has a whole-people character. Accordingly, in the content of socialist culture the partisan principle and the principle of the popular character will presently be fused together." Look, "popular character" is "whole-people character" and "party character" is also "whole-people character." Is that not quite clear?

Chou Yang has also vigorously trumpeted forth "popular character," which is identical with Khrushchev's "popular character" and is synonymous with "whole-people character." Like Khrushchev, Chou Yang promoted "whole-people character" because he wanted to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a "whole-people state," i.e., a bourgeois dictatorship. He wanted to turn the political party of the proletariat into a "whole-people party," namely, a revisionist fascist party. He wanted to turn proletarian literature and art into whole-people literature and art, namely, bourgeois literature and art.

(3) The Political Basis of "Whole-People Literature and Art" Is "Dying Out of Class Struggle," Its Philosophical Basis Is "Combining Two Into One"

Chairman Mao points out profoundly: "So long as imperialism and the bourgeoisie exist in the world, the activities of the counter-revolutionaries and Right-wing elements of the bourgeoisie of our country will always not only have the character of class struggle, but also are in sympathy with the international reactionaries."

The fact that "whole-people literature and art" made a great deal of noise from 1959 to 1962 was not an accident, but a reflection of domestic and international class struggle. On the one hand it was a variant of the "theory of dying out of class struggle" promoted by arch-renegade Liu Shao-ch'i and produced in close support of the counter-revolutionary restoration activities of the overthrown exploiting classes of the country. On the other hand it was a branch of the counter-revolutionary political adverse current of the Khrushchev revisionist clique, and echoed the great anti-China chorus of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries.

While Khrushchev openly put forward a revisionist program of "whole-people state" and "whole-people party," which thoroughly betrayed the dictatorship of the proletariat, to replace the dictatorship of the proletariat and the vanguard force of the proletariat, Chou Yang tried to replace proletarian literature and art with his "whole-people literature and art."

The theory of "dying out of class struggle" is a counter-revolutionary theory inherited by the old and new revisionists from generation to generation. No matter whether they go to battle openly or "partly conceal their face behind a pi-pa," and no matter how they "renovate their tricks" and change their "signboards," they will never abandon the theory of "dying out of class struggle"--a theoretical pillar that supports their counter-revolutionary schemes and activities. Both Khrushchev's "whole-people state" and "whole-people party" and Chou Yang's "whole-people literature and art" have stemmed from the theory of "dying out of class struggle" with the object of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and realizing capitalist restoration.

Under the banner of "dying out of class struggle," the theory of "whole-people literature and art" of Chou Yang and his ilk denies that workers, peasants and soldiers are the masters of our time and abolishes the orientation that proletarian literature and art should serve workers, peasants and soldiers.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In our country, although socialist transformation is basically accomplished in respect of the system of ownership..., remnants of the overthrown landlord and comprador classes still exist, the bourgeoisie still exist, while the petty bourgeoisie are just beginning to be transformed." In view of the preposterous view, "The question of which--socialism or capitalism--has won out in our country is now settled," which Liu Shao-ch'i put forward in 1956, Chairman Mao specially pointed out: "The question of which--socialism or capitalism--has won out is not yet truly settled."

However, following Liu Shao-ch'i closely, Chou Yang openly sang a contrary tune to that of Chairman Mao by saying that "the class struggle in our country has basically concluded,and from now on we must rely on knowledge for our livelihood" and that "the contradictions between the working class and the bourgeoisie" must be solved "by peaceful means...instead of by class struggle." Chou Yang's object in releasing a smokescreen of "dying out of class struggle" was to negate the objective basis of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the necessity of such dictatorship, and so negate the service of literature and art for workers, peasants and soldiers and abolish the orientation of proletarian literature and art toward them, so that he might peddle his black ware of "whole-people literature and art."

Here Chou Yang adopted a tactic of striking at the heart. According to the view promoted by Chou Yang and his gang that "the class struggle has basically concluded" and that as a class the landlords and the bourgeoisie had been "destroyed," the proletariat and the peasant class would no longer be existent as a class, since their opposite side was already "destroyed." Thus in accordance with the logic of Chou Yang and his gang, literature and art was no longer class literature and art and no longer an instrument of class struggle. Under the premise of negation of the proletariat and the peasant class, the orientation of proletarian literature and art toward workers, peasants and soldiers would naturally be completely obliterated.

Consequently, Chou Yang and his gang formed this conclusion: "The whole body of people should be the object of our service and the object of our work." Here Chou Yang and his gang changed the political orientation of proletarian literature and art set by Chairman Mao--"First of all for the workers, peasants and soldiers, created for them and used by them"--into an orientation of "service" for "the whole people." What is that if it is not bourgeois literature and art?

Behind the smokescreen of "dying out of class struggle," the theory of "whole-people literature and art" of Chou Yang and his gang negated literature and art as an instrument of class struggle and its service for the dictatorship of the proletariat. It deprived literature and art of its fighting role and changed it to one of "helping economic and construction."

Chairman Mao teaches that our proletarian literature and art must "successfully become an integral part of the whole revolutionary machinery, an effective weapon for uniting and educating the people and hitting and destroying the enemy, so as to help the people wage struggle against the enemy with one heart and one purpose." Chou Yang and his gang openly opposed Chairman Mao's great teaching, saying that literature and art was only "an effective weapon for uniting and educating the people" and that its "fighting role" lay only in "inspiring the people to overcome difficulties and build the motherland with one heart and one purpose." Here Chou Yang and his gang actually boldly deleted the second part of Chairman Mao's statement that proletarian literature and art is an effective weapon for "uniting and educating the people and hitting and destroying the enemy."

Meanwhile, they also changed the statement, "help the people wage struggle against the enemy with one heart and one purpose," into "inspiring the people to overcome difficulties and build the motherland with one heart and one purpose."

In this way they emasculated the fighting role of proletarian literature and art and abolished its lofty task of serving the dictatorship of the proletariat. What were the "difficulties" overcome by the "whole-people literature and art" advertised by Chou Yang and his gang, and what sort of "motherland" did they build? That should be clear if we only look at the large number of poisonous weeds produced under the banner of "whole-people literature and art." How many of them--from Inside Story of Ch'ing Court to Hai Jui's Dismissal From Office--were produced with the label of "whole-people literature and art"! From such poisonous weed plays as Hsieh Yao-huan, Li Hui-niang and Hai Jui's Dismissal From Office, can we not clearly see that the "difficulties", which they wanted overcome with the aid of "whole-people literature and art", were exactly difficulties of their attempt to turn their hopes of restoration into action of restoration? Can we not clearly see from such poisonous weed movies and stories as Inside Story of Ch'ing Court, City Without Night and Morning in Shanghai that the "motherland" which they wanted to build with the aid of "whole-people literature and art" was the "motherland" of Emperor Kuang Hsü, Chang Po-han, Hsü I-te, and the like?

That is why we say that the "whole-people literature and art" which Chou Yang and his gang promoted could only help the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists to overcome the "difficulties" of their activities of restoration, and that it could only help Liu Shao-ch'i, the general backstage boss of the black line for literature and art, to "build" the bourgeois kingdom that had been shattered to pieces by the proletariat and to regain the paradise that they had lost.

However, that is something which the workers, peasants and soldiers would never agree to, and the wheels of history would never turn backward. The torrents of the great proletarian cultural revolution have not only submerged Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang, but also completely washed away the "whole-people literature and art" and the large number of poisonous weeds of that brand which they had produced.

Under the torn banner of "dying out of class struggle," the theory of "whole-people literature and art" of Chou Yang and his gang maintains that literature and art must reflect "the interests of the whole body of people."

Veteran revisionist and renegade Kautsky said: "There are no two completely unrelated classes in a society. When the master is impoverished, his slave will suffer from hunger. When the slave falls ill, his master will suffer some loss." By coincidence, arch-renegade Liu Shao-ch'i also declared on the eve of the nationwide liberation that Chinese "workers suffered because capitalists made no progress." That was sermon-like fraudulent talk.

Chou Yang, learning his lesson from the theory of "identity of interests of different classes" of Kautsky and Liu Shao-ch'i, tried to interpret literary phenomena with it. Chou Yang interpreted the classical literature and art of the Western bourgeoisie with his theory of "whole-people literature and art," giving it a halo "completely identical" with that of proletarian literature and art. According to Chou Yang, the Western bourgeoisie in their ascendant period had "identical interests with the working people as a whole," and so bourgeois literature and art of the periods of the "Renaissance" and "Enlightenment" movement "made great contributions to mandkind."

In the period of decadence and decline of the bourgeoisie, spokesmen for the bourgeoisie criticized the Realist, but Chou Yang said that these Realists were the "prodigal sons" of their own class who "did not approve of capitalism," and that such bourgeois literature and art became "the pride of all civilized mankind." Consequently, all the literature and art of the bourgeoisie had "identical interests" with the working people and was also "whole-people literature and art." Here Chou Yang and his gang completely covered up the fact that the seizure of power by the bourgeoisie in their period of ascendancy also had the nature of exploitation and oppression of the working people, and that the Realists also had the reactionary nature of trying to prescribe remedies for the gravely ill capitalist society and singing a dirge to it. Therefore we say that "whole-people literature and art" is only another name for bourgeois literature and art.

Like the theory of "dying out of class struggle" and the theory of "identity of interests of different classes," the reactionary theory of "whole-people literature and art" has the same philosophical basis in "combining two into one." The doctrine of "combining two into one" negates classes, class contradictions and class struggle, but advocates class reconciliation and class cooperation. Chou Yang's "whole-people literature and art" started from this reactionary doctrine and combined proletarian literature and art into one with the literature and art of the bourgeoisie. In reality he meant

bourgeois literature and art to take the place of proletarian literature and art and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie to take the place of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Is "whole-people literature and art" a major invention of Chou Yang through his unique use of the theory of "dying out of class struggle," the theory of "identity of interests of different classes" and the doctrine of "combining two into one" to interpret phenomena of literature and art? No. If we only open the books of Belinsky, Chernyshevsky and Dobrolyubov, whom Chou Yang faithfully followed, we shall easily see that Chou Yang procured his "whole-people literature and art" from Belinsky, Chernyshevsky and Dobrolyubov, with some changes in terminology. The knavish character of Chou Yang as a cultural comprador to the bourgeoisie and revisionists may also be seen from this.

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"Whole-people literature and art" was a programmatic slogan of the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line for literature and art which renegade and enemy agent Chou Yang vigorously promoted in the late 50's and early 60's. It was consistent with the revisionist thought of Chou Yang and his "quartet," but they changed their tactics according to the needs of the class struggle at different times and held up a different banner.

Back in the 30's, for example, Chou Yang, in accordance with the political needs of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and in support of Wang Ming's Rightist capitulationist line, and taking the "whole people" stand, produced the reactionary slogan of "defense literature," covering up class contradiction with national contradiction and serving Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary rule.

In Yenan in the 40's, Chou Yang, in close coordination with the Japanese invader's mopping-up campaign against the liberated areas and Chiang Kai-shek's anti-communist high tide, unfurled the black banner of "literature of exposure." Chou Yang's partners, the other three of the bourgeois "quartet" Hsia Yen, T'ien Han and Yang Han-sheng, lived in Kuomintang-ruled areas and sang the praise of the Kuomintang under the protection of the Chiang bandit gang.

Early in the 50's, Chou Yang and his gang, in support of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist political line, pushed forward the "literature and art of the United Front," obliterating the basic contradictions between the working class and the bourgeoisie and canceling the fighting task of the proletariat.

Then in the late 50's and early 60's Chou Yang and his gang again vigorously trumpeted the reactionary slogan of "whole-people literature and art" in support of Liu Shao-ch'i's political line for restoration of capitalism.

It was a thick and long black line of literature and art that ran through the 30's down to the 60's, from "defense literature" to "whole-people literature and art." In his more than 30 years of counter-revolutionary life, Chou Yang gave "splendid performances" by virtue of his "gloomy wit" of a counter-revolutionary, giving us a very good education by negative example. We must absolutely not ignore the role played by this teacher by negative example.

In the storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the black banner of "whole-people literature and art" has become a torn pennant that went to the funeral of Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang. However, the poisonous influence of "whole-people literature and art" is not yet completely eliminated. "With energy to spare, let us pursue the bandit to the end." Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, let us hold high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and, developing the spirit of soundly thrashing the dog in the water, launch an even fiercer attack against all kinds of bourgeois literary thought and all rotting ideology of the bourgeoisie!

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Party Members Must Be Advanced Elements of the Proletariat

by

Chang Te-i (张德义), Party Branch secretary
and political instructor

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 17, 1970)

Great leader Chairman Mao points out: "The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy." After studying this great program of Party building as charted by Chairman Mao and the new Party Constitution, I have come to realize that the Chinese Communist Party is the vanguard force of the proletariat and is composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat who have the highest consciousness, are the most advanced and have the most thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit. Without the advanced nature of the Communists, there will not be the advanced nature of the Party organization. Any lowering of the standard of a Communist to the level of the ordinary masses amounts to lowering of the vanguard organization of the proletariat to the level of an ordinary mass organization. This is very wrong. So long as classes and class struggle exist, there will always exist the difference between the vanguard force of the proletariat and a mass organization and between a Party member and a non-Party member. This is determined by the law of class struggle.

Communists must be advanced elements of the proletariat--this is determined by the task assigned by the Party. Our Party's basic task is "the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the triumph of socialism over capitalism. The ultimate aim of the Party is the realization of communism." Our Party's history of the past 40 years and more has fully shown that: "The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious." Only the Communist Party which is armed with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses to strive for the great target of realization of communism.

Realization of the Party's great cause is inseparable from the Communists' role as a vanguard and model. Similarly, building of a company unit also cannot be separated from the Communists' role as a vanguard and model.

In 1968, because our Party branch neglected the revolutionization of thinking of the Party members, some Party members failed to play an outstanding role as a vanguard and model. Subsequently, it lost the title of a

four-good company which it had gained in several years in succession. In 1969, our Party branch learned this lesson, took the 50-character program of Party building formulated by Chairman Mao as the directive, took Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as the weapon and acted in accordance with the requirements laid down in the new Party Constitution. Through vigorously setting up study classes and carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, we tightly grasped ideological revolutionization among the Party members, so that they fully played the role as a vanguard and model in the building of a company unit and led the comrades of the whole company to work actively for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and creating a four-good company. The building of our company took a big step forward. At the year end, our company again ranked among the four-good companies.

Practice of struggle makes us realize that communists must be advanced elements of the proletariat. In the future, we must more consciously and tightly grasp the ideological revolutionization of Party members and make them play a better role as a vanguard and model.

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LENIN CENTENARY

Peking Press Features Centenary of Birth of Great Lenin

(NCNA-English - Peking, Apr. 22, 1970)

the peking press today features the centenary of the birth of lenin, the great revolutionary teacher of the proletariat. much space is devoted to the article "leninism or social-imperialism?"* by the editorial departments of the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" and to many photographs.

a portrait of lenin takes up the full front page of all papers. alongside the name of each paper, which comes under the portrait, is this quotation from stalin: "leninism is marxism of the era of imperialism and of the proletarian revolution." both the name of the paper and the quotation from stalin are in red.

the article "leninism or social-imperialism?" takes up three full pages in all the papers.

under the headline "lenin -- the great revolutionary teacher of the proletariat", each paper has a pictorial page with three photographs and two paintings of lenin. captions follow:

"lenin waged irreconcilable struggles all his life against opportunism of every kind, and inherited, defended and developed marxism. picture shows lenin addressing the second congress of the communist international in 1920. lenin waged a relentless struggle at the congress against opportunism."

"lenin worked untiringly."

"in the autumn of 1917, in order to avoid arrest by the bourgeois provinsional government, lenin hid in a shanty by lake razliv near petrograd, where he continued to guide preparations for armed uprising and wrote his outstanding book 'the state and revolution'. in this book, lenin concentrated the question of revolution on one point, smashing the bourgeois state machine. he pointed out clearly: 'the supersession of the bourgeois state by the proletarian state is impossible without a violent revolution.' (oil painting)"

"after the victory of the great october socialist revolution, the soviet people, under the leadership of lenin and the bolshevik party, quelled counter-revolutionary rebellion at home and smashed armed intervention by fourteen countries, thus safeguarding the young soviet political power. picture shows lenin addressing soldiers in red square in moscow, may 1919."

"on november 7, 1917, under lenin's leadership, the proletariat of russia won the victory the great october socialist revolution and established the first state under the dictatorship of the proletariat. picture shows lenin arriving at the smolny on november 6, 1917, to take the command of the armed uprising. (oil painting)"

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* Reproduced in Current Background No. CMP-CB-70-08 (906)

INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Taching Oil Workers Make Achievements by Putting Mao Tsetung Thought in Command

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1970)

the revolutionary workers of the 1202 drilling team of the taching oilfield put mao tsetung thought in command of their work and have won one new victory after another both in revolution and production, in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching "political work is the life-blood of all economic work".

this team, in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, has drilled 376,980 metres over the past ten years, more than five times the total in old china from the first oil-well drilled in 1907 to 1949. summing up their experience, the workers declare that mao tsetung thought is the most powerful weapon in transforming the world and that with mao tsetung thought in command, people are invincible.

in socialist construction there was a fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines: to develop the socialist productive forces by keeping mao tsetung thought firmly in command, giving prominence to proletarian politics and promoting the revolutionization of people's thinking so as to work miracles or to undermine the socialist productive forces by corrupting people's minds with the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "material incentives" and "putting bonuses in command" advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

construction at the taching oilfield faced the greatest difficulty in 1961. at that time, the workers had neither technical data, equipment nor houses. they also faced embargo by the u.s. imperialists and the soviet revisionists and sabotage by the right opportunists within china.

but the taching workers repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield. no matter what the difficulties and hardships, so long as a single man remains, he will fight on." they drew great strength from this. taking the drilling points as their battlefield and their drills as weapons, they began the battle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and raced against the clock. determined to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and the chinese people, the drilling team brought the wisdom and enthusiasm of the revolutionary workers into full play and set a record of drilling 32,746 metres in nine and a half months, leaving far behind the soviet record of 31,241 metres in a year which was held by a "merited team" cited by the soviet revisionist council of ministers in 1960.

following chairman mao's teaching on constantly summing up experience, the 1202 drilling team put forward the militant slogan "surpass the best u.s. drilling team and set a new world record". they were determined to top the u.s. annual drilling footage of 90,325 metres and reach 100,000 metres. some bourgeois technical "authorities" who did not believe in the great power of giving prominence to proletarian politics sneered at the workers and said that they were boasting. it was inconceivable to these "authorities" that chinese workers using drilling machines made in the forties and home-made bits could surpass the best drilling team which

possessed the "advanced technique in the world". but the workers of the young taching 1202 drilling team, armed with mao tsetung thought, were confident.

they repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching: "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." the workers and revolutionary technicians of the team were united as one and made concerted efforts. strategically, they despised the 100,000 metres and dared to challenge u.s. imperialism, while tactically, they took full account of every metre. they took every metre drilled as a shell fired at imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

the great proletarian cultural revolution was then sweeping the whole country. the party capitalist-roaders led by liu shao-chi, sensing their coming doom, dished up a bourgeois reactionary line to sabotage the revolution and production. the workers persisted in grasping revolution and promoting production as taught by chairman mao. on the one hand, they held criticism meetings and wrote big-character posters, attacking liu shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters, and on the other hand, they stuck to their posts and vowed to surpass the best u.s. drilling team. guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they finally set by the end of 1966 an annual drilling foot-age of 100,101 metres, a new world record. thus they won honour for our great leader chairman mao and our great socialist motherland.

the experience of the drilling team in going far beyond the soviet "merited team" and surpassing the best u.s. drilling team eloquently shows that people armed with mao tsetung thought possess the greatest fighting power; by persisting in putting proletarian politics in command, people are invincible, and are able to develop the productive forces most rapidly and reach and surpass world advanced levels.

over the past ten years, the revolutionary workers of the taching oilfield, seeking neither gain nor fame, have made great contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction of our great motherland through self-reliance and hard struggle. in accordance with chairman mao's teaching on serving the people wholly and entirely, they are now determined to continue displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, drill more wells and produce more oil so as to make still greater contributions to the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

South China Modern Cotton Mill Designed, Built and Partially Installed and in Trial Operation Within One Year

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 21, 1970)

a cotton mill in a county in kwangtung province, south china, has completed designing and constructed its factory buildings and installed part of the equipment and gone into trial production, all within one year. this was done in line with chairman mao's great principles of self-reliance and building up the country through diligence and frugality.

it is an outstanding unit in the chinese textile industry for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in capital construction in an all-round way. the ministry of textile industry has popularized this experience throughout the country.

the modern cotton mill with 30,000 spindles is located in the hilly area of lochang county. when the factory buildings started to go up, the only machinery to hand was three old hoists, capable of lifting half a ton to one ton each. but the workers and revolutionary technicians acted according to chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance, hard struggle, doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipating the mind. designing of the factory buildings began in january 1969 and construction of the main building, with a floor space of 13,000 square metres, was completed less than 11 months later. in accordance with the general plan, equipment was installed while the main building was put up. by december, part of the machinery for six workshops had been installed. rigorous testing showed quality up to standard.

as soon as construction of the cotton mill started, the communist party organization of lochang county mobilized the workers and cadres to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and pay close attention to the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the field of capital construction. they ran more than 100 mao tsetung thought study classes in which party members and workers repeatedly studied chairman mao's teachings on class struggle and the new party constitution, and roundly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash including the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace so as to eliminate its poisonous influence. under the party's leadership people in different kinds of work in the county pooled their efforts to ensure that the project was carried out smoothly.

the question arose: should there be a mass movement or should a few "specialists" and "authorities" be relied on in building the cotton mill? the county's headquarters for directing the project repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history", and criticized liu shao-chi's fallacy that "the masses are backward" and his line of relying on the specialists. the members realized that in order to implement the principles of self-reliance and building up the country through diligence and frugality in capital construction they should whole-heartedly rely on the masses and unfold a vigorous mass movement.

in building the factory, there were neither engineers nor skilled workers to do the installation nor the necessary machinery equipment for the project. so there were many difficulties. but they did not depend solely on the state but relied on the workers armed with mao tsetung thought and the mass movement.

they organized three-in-one designing and installation groups, with workers as the main force and including leading cadres and technicians, to solve the shortage of technical personnel. these groups went among the workers, studying problems and designing right at the construction site. through reliance on the wisdom of the masses, they completed the designing quickly and well. compared with the designing of similar factories, this designing consisted of fewer blueprints and was completed several times faster. since designing and construction were done at the same time, things moved quickly.

the equipment was fairly complicated. the installation of some machine parts required an accuracy of a deviation no more than half a hair's breadth. at that time, the factory had few technicians and most of the workers had no experience in installing such machinery. but they were confident that armed with invincible mao tsetung thought, they could install everything well. 130 new workers were mobilized to combine the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and break through obstacles with a scientific approach. they studied and summed up experience while installing in line with chairman mao's teaching "learn warfare through warfare". they successfully assembled several hundred pieces of equipment having some 10,000 parts.

the greatest difficulty in construction was the shortage of machinery. breaking with the idea of paying attention only to things and ignoring the human factor, they mobilized the masses to go full steam ahead with technical innovations. during construction, they had difficulty in raising the pillars and main beams of the main factory building. they mobilized the masses to devise and add pulley stands and a series of pulleys to the hoists. using the principle of the lever, they succeeded in raising pillars weighing 2.6 tons each and main beams weighing 6.5 tons each, raising the hoisting capacity of the original machinery six to seven times. in only three months they raised and installed 5,000 structural parts with a combined weight of 5,000 tons. in this way they overcame the greatest obstacle. since the construction began, the workers have made nearly 100 technical innovations, raising the working efficiency several to dozens of times.

when preparations for construction of the mill began, the party organization got the cadres and workers repeatedly to study chairman mao's teaching "this principle of economy is one of the basic principles of socialist economics." they recognized that economy in building the mill meant not only saving investment, but also persisting in the correct orientation for industrial capital construction. the building of large state enterprises required economy of state investment from the view of the over-all interests of the country.

they criticized at that time the erroneous idea that "a big factory is bound to take over some farmland". they tried their best not to interfere with farm production in building the mill. they willingly abandoned the original plan which called for taking over 1.3 hectares of rice paddies and a large tract of dry cropland and chose a new site away from the paddy field. this meant they had to do more earthwork. in addition, the new site covered an area through which a

300-metre long section of an irrigation ditch ran. so that the building would not affect farm production, they dug another irrigation ditch beyond the mill site.

the workers believed that the faster they built the mill and the sooner it went into operation, the quicker results the state investment would produce, and that would mean the greatest economy. so they concentrated manpower, material and money on putting up the main factory building. they practised strict economy and were satisfied with simple and plain living conditions. the workers declared that they were not seeking comfort nor thinking of their own well-being. they would exert every effort to put up the mill and start production as soon as possible. in the course of construction, the workers showed soaring revolutionary zeal in braving winter cold and summer heat and gave full play to the revolutionary spirit of daring to break with conventions. before all of the blueprints were drawn, construction had been underway for five months. before the main building was completed, part of the equipment had been installed and trial operation began. in this way, they saved much time.

though it is a modern cotton mill, the workers spared no effort to make the best use of old material and equipment, repairing some before it could be used. in installing the ventilation system, they transformed an old ventilator into an axial-flow ventilator. this item alone saved nearly 10,000 yuan for the state. they floored the principal building with slabs of pink stone the cadres and workers, their family members and even school pupils had collected along the river bank and polished themselves. they said: "we've accomplished something without spending any money. we've made a floor and fostered the idea of building our country industriously."

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Central China National Minorities Build New Socialist Mountain Region Through Self-Reliance and Hard Work

(NCNA-English Changsha, Apr. 21, 1970)

the revolutionary committees at all levels in the tuchia-miao autonomous chou in western hunan province, central south china, are conscientiously carrying out the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress and have made new contributions to building a new socialist mountain region by mobilizing the masses to implement our great leader chairman mao's great principles of self-reliance and hard work.

in the past year, they built 14,000 small water conservancy projects, turning 12,600 hectares of land into land that gives stable yields despite excessive rain or dry spells. they also built 4,200 hectares of terraced fields on hillslopes and afforested 40,000 hectares of land. this autonomous chou suffered from bad weather last year, but its total grain output was still greater than 1968, itself an excellent year. the amount of side-line products such as tung oil and ramie sold to the state topped the state plan. at the same time, 41 small enterprises, including chemical fertilizer plants and cement works, were set up. at present the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in this autonomous chou is being carried out in depth and the party's policies are

being vigorously implemented. with the new upsurge in industry and agriculture which is taking place, there is a thriving revolutionary atmosphere throughout the autonomous chou.

after the ninth party congress last year, the members of the revolutionary committee of the autonomous chou studied again and again the instruction vice-chairman lin piao gave in his political report to the congress that we "must firmly establish among the cadres and the masses of the people chairman mao's concept of 'maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts', so as to ensure that our cause will continue to advance in the direction indicated by chairman mao". they resolved to mobilize the cadres and masses to carry out chairman mao's principles of self-reliance and hard work in every grassroots unit and make these principles the guiding light for building a new socialist mountain region.

the revolutionary committees first armed the people of the different nationalities with chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they relied on the masses and respected their initiative. this greatly raised the people's consciousness of continuing the revolution.

in order to develop agriculture and side-line production, more roads were needed. the people of the different nationalities relied on their own efforts to design and build them and tackled the job in the manner of people's war. the total length of new highways built in the past year is 60 per cent greater than that existing before liberation. one road had to pass through two mountains and tunnels more than 600 metres in length had to be constructed. but the poor and lower-middle peasants of the cold mountainous tangao brigade of the chatien commune, fenghuang county, who were responsible for this section, studied in a living way the three brilliant constantly read articles by chairman mao: "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", and tackled the job in the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle.

firmly grasping the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link, revolutionary committees at various levels in the autonomous chou launched a deep-going revolutionary mass criticism movement. using mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they thoroughly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden-traitor and scab liu shao-chi and the erroneous ideas "conditions are too difficult in mountain areas" and "special attention should be given to minority nationalities". this helped strengthen the masses' confidence in self-reliance and hard work.

in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "it is imperative to grasp typical cases well", revolutionary committees at all levels in the autonomous chou paid great attention to using typical examples to lead the overall work forward. the kota people's commune lies in a mountainous area, 1,800 metres above sea level. with profound proletarian feelings of infinite love for our great leader chairman mao, the tuchia people there undertook many water conservancy projects. they have built irrigation canals winding along the mountains and done extensive terracing since the ninth party congress. after a good harvest last year, all production brigades and teams were able to build up grain reserves and every household had a store of surplus grain. this was in addition to the commune selling 750 tons of surplus

grain to the state. the chou revolutionary committee promptly summed up and popularized this commune's experience and this did much to raise the enthusiasm of the different nationalities of the autonomous chou for building a new socialist mountain region by self-reliance and hard struggle.

at the celebrations for the first anniversary of the ninth party congress, the revolutionary committees at all levels and all nationalities of the autonomous chou pledged themselves to rally even closer round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, further implement chairman mao's great principles of self-reliance and hard work and redouble their efforts to build up the mountain region so as to make even greater contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

Cambodian Rightist Clique Cannot Escape Punishment by Justice, Says Jen-min Jih-pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "the cambodian rightist clique cannot escape punishment by justice". the commentary reads as follows:

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam in a statement issued on april 18 strongly denounced the savage crimes of massacring vietnamese residents in cambodia by the lon nol-sirik matak rightist coup clique and exposed the criminal plot engineered by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys to fan up hatred between nations and to intensify and expand the war of aggression in indo-china. the chinese people resolutely support this just stand of the democratic republic of viet nam and, together with the people of viet nam and the people of other indo-chinese countries and the whole world, strongly denounce the monstrous crimes of savage massacre of vietnamese residents in cambodia by the cambodian rightist coup clique.

since the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique staged the reactionary coup d'etat under u.s. imperialist instigation against cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, it has been cruelly suppressing and killing the cambodian people and carrying out mass slaughter and persecution of the peaceable vietnamese residents in cambodia. it imposed "curfews" on the vietnamese residents alone, and shut up large numbers of them in concentration camps. it unbridledly bombarded villages of vietnamese residents and robbed their property. what is particularly outrageous is that it has repeatedly conducted mass slaughter of the vietnamese residents and perpetrated numerous shocking, bloody incidents. as revealed by western news agencies, the lon nol-sirik matak clique recently massacred over 1,000 vietnamese residents, including many old people, women and children, on the mekong river near phnom penh alone. the mekong has been stained red with the blood of the vietnamese residents. the areas under the control of the cambodian rightist coup clique have been turned into a hell on earth. the people the world over have seen that the lon nol-sirik matak clique, under the signboard of "salvation" and "neutrality", is a gang of savage, atrocious traitors and fascist gangsters.

the lon nol-sirik matak clique, a gang of bloodthirsty executioners, even has the effrontery to describe its vile and brutal acts of massacring vietnamese residents in cambodia as an effort "to cope with the vietcong aggression". this is absolutely calling black white and white black. in fact, it is none other than u.s. imperialism that has engineered the reactionary coup d'etat of the rightist clique and savagely conducted aggression against cambodia, thus plunging cambodia into dire national disaster. to save their nation from peril, the cambodian people have risen in resolute struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the cambodian rightist clique. the camoodian people and patriotic armed forces on the soil of their own fatherland have scored a string of victories in

their fierce attacks on the u.s. aggressor troops, the south viet nam puppet troops and the troops of the rightist clique. it is for the very purpose of diverting the attention of the cambodian people from their struggle so as to facilitate its barbarous suppression of their patriotic, just struggle against u.s. imperialism that the cambodian rightist clique has frantically massacred vietnamese residents and put up a smoke-screen of "coping with the vietcong aggression".

that the lon nol-sirik matak gang of bloodthirsty headsmen have massacred vietnamese residents on a large scale and attempted to fan up national enmity towards the vietnamese people is also for the purpose of serving the criminal scheme of u.s. imperialism to further expand the war of aggression in indo-china. people have seen clearly that u.s. imperialism instigated the cambodian rightist clique to stage the reactionary coup in the midst of anti-vietnamese outcries. after the reactionary coup, it was again u.s. imperialism which whipped up a vicious anti-vietnamese campaign, moved its aggressor troops and the saigon puppet troops into cambodian territory and bombed and shelled the cambodian patriotic armed forces and the south viet nam liberation army at the viet nam-cambodia border areas. is it not crystal clear that u.s. imperialism, under the pretext of so-called opposing "aggression", has actually extended to cambodia the flames of its war of aggression in indo-china?

the cambodian rightist clique represents the most reactionary and sinister forces in cambodia and is diametrically opposed to the interests and aspirations of the broad masses of the cambodian people. it is only this handful of ultra-reactionaries who tried to sow national enmity and who barbarously massacred vietnamese residents in cambodia. their perverse actions have not only met with powerful resistance from the vietnamese residents but have also encountered resolute opposition from the cambodian people.

just as pointed out by cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk when he severely condemned the cambodian rightist clique for its towering crime of massacring a great number of vietnamese residents in cambodia: "this crime will not remain unpunished and it will only serve to further strengthen the friendship, fraternity and militant solidarity between our khmer and vietnamese people who will struggle shoulder to shoulder to overthrow the dictators and traitors in phnom penh and saigon." the cambodian people and vietnamese people are close comrades-in-arms on the same front, whereas u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, the handful of cambodian rightists, are the common enemies of the cambodian and vietnamese peoples.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the unbridled violence of all the forces of darkness, whether domestic or foreign, has brought disaster to our nation; but this very violence indicates that while the forces of darkness still have some strength left, they are already in their death throes, and that the people are gradually approaching victory."

all brutes are cowards. before their extinction, all reactionary forces in history invariably conducted frantic struggles and were even capable of committing inhuman acts a hundred times more brutal than usual. the cambodian rightist clique, feeling its doom fast approaching, is waging a desperate struggle with still greater ferocity. however, the cambodian rightist clique can never save itself from its approaching extinction with bayonets; it can only evoke stronger resistance from the people and quicken the advent of the people's victory. the days of the cambodian rightist clique, the u.s. imperialist lackey, are numbered.

the barbarous and sanguinary massacre of the vietnamese residents in cambodia by the cambodian lon nol-sirik matak rightist coup clique has nakedly revealed its fascist gangster features before the people all over the world. such shocking, monstrous atrocities not only have been indignantly opposed and denounced by the cambodian people and vietnamese people but also have been strongly condemned and sternly denounced by all justice-loving people in the world.

the chinese people and the indo-chinese peoples have fostered a fraternal, militant friendship in their protracted struggle against imperialism. armed with mao tsetung thought and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the 700 million chinese people firmly support the just struggle of the peoples of indo-china against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, and pledge to be the powerful backing for the people of cambodia and the rest of indo-china. by strengthening their unity, persisting in struggle and supporting one another, the people of the indo-chinese countries will surely be able to completely defeat the u.s. aggressor-gangsters and their lackeys, and win all-round victory for national independence and emancipation.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Writes to AAJA and AAWB

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, wrote letters identical in content to the afro-asian journalists association and the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau on april 18. the letter reads in full as follows:

in the name of the progressive, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist people of khmer and in my own name, i would like to ask you to accept our warmest gratitude for your full support to our struggle for the liberation of the motherland from the oppression by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, the usurpers of the constitutional power in phnom penh.

the national united front of cambodia has the honour to pay high respects to the afro-asian writers and journalists who have always been valiant defenders of the just causes, that is, those of the peoples of the third world aspiring to freedom, justice and peace on the basis of national independence.

with high and grateful consideration,

norodom sihanouk
head of state of cambodia

peking, april 18, 1970

Third Message to the Nation by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, made public here on april 21 his third message to the nation. full text follows:

third message to the nation by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia

from 1955 to the beginning of march 1970, our cambodia had an excellent reputation internationally. it was called the "oasis of peace" in a war-torn indo-china and a troubled southeast asia.

but in the middle of march 1970, the lon nol-sirik matak gang decided deliberately to turn "the oasis of peace" into a land of trouble, then of war.

this gang began by sending its hatchetmen to ransack the two embassies of friendly viet nam, after having organized in our provinces very violent demonstrations against the south viet nam national front for liberation.

this unfortunate news reached me in france where i had stayed for two months for reasons of health.

i immediately sent a message to the nation demanding everyone to stop on a particularly dangerous "slope" which would lead our country to the greatest misfortune.

the reactionaries of phnom penh showed this message to the young people and the army as the "proof" of my "high treason".

i became a "traitor" to the nation because i wanted it to avoid catastrophe exclamation

x x x

true, there had been armed members of the n.f.l. who were brought into our territory sometimes by the necessities of the war. but these members had never attacked us.

on the contrary, the ground and air forces of u.s. imperialism very frequently committed aggression against us, bombed our country, killed our soldiers, provincial guards, militiamen, peasants, women and children, and destroyed our military posts, schools and other national property. the martyrs of chantrea and dak dam are still in everyone's memory.

but the lon nol-sirik matak gang refrained from recalling the catastrophes that the u.s. aggressors brought to us every week.

x x x

having usurped constitutional power and murdered with its armoured units several hundred people opposing it, the lon nol-sirik matak clique, which impudently gives itself the title of "government of national salvation", officially sent our young people to the front of the war it is bent on waging against socialist viet nam, thus deciding to make our young people die in place of the yankee soldiers.

when this "war" desired and provoked unilaterally by them became a catastrophe for the country and the nation of khmer, the lon nol-sirik matak and company put me to public prosecution as the "responsible person" for the "destruction" of cambodia exclamation

now, the historical truth in this respect is known to the whole world.

i only wish to cite as evidence two testimonies coming from the "free" world:

1. excerpts from a cable by michel garin, a.f.p., dated april 9: "the peaceful co-existence in force between the vietcong and the representatives of the government of phnom penh under norodom sihanouk is going to disappear".

2. excerpts from an a.p. cable dated april 16, a passage of the speech made by the democratic leader mr. mike mansfield at the u.s. senate:

"what was for a decade and a half the only oasis of peace in indochina has been turned into a bloody battlefield in the space of one month. the conflict already involves, the potential of an ugly genocide by government stimulated mob-action against the several hundred thousand vietnamese civilians, for the most part farmers, fishermen and tradesmen, who come from both north and south viet nam and who have lived for decades in reasonable peace in cambodia. the pandora's box which was held shut by the leadership and diplomacy of prince sihanouk is now wide open. for years cambodia was in the eye of the indochinese hurricane. now it is swept up in the full fury of racial, ideological and militarist storm. we ought to know on the basis of experience that even with a massive infusion of american equipment we are likely to have minimal constructive effect on that upheaval and we will open the door to another destructive impact on our own national interests."

x x x

yes, the truth is that in the space of one month, the diabolical reactionaries have succeeded in destroying 15 years of peace, freedom, happy life, progress and international prestige. our cambodia is today the synonym of anarchy, war, misery and death, and it won the worst reputation in the world.

in the face of this diabolical "government", those responsible for this radical and tragic change, the only alternative for our people is to take up arms to strike it down like a harmful beast from the jungle.

x x x

yet such a "government" dares to proclaim that it is not interested in power and only sihanouk aspires to power.

but in cambodia itself, our buddhist monks and our people can judge.

at present, it is the people who take upon themselves the responsibility of armed resistance against the reactionaries, flunkeys of u.s. imperialism, and the responsibility of administration in the liberated villages and areas.

when our people will win the victory (and they are bound to win it; right now, the liberated areas are expanding rapidly), it is natural that they, represented by the healthy and pure, progressive youth, must also take up the responsibility of the government and the functioning of the state.

a people's struggle aimed at restoring power to a prince, even if he is called "sihanouk", would be meaningless.

thus, what the lon nol-sirik matak gang is increasingly afraid of is the dynamic people's resistance and the fighting strength of the young army of the national united front of kampuchea.

the people and the youth who adhere to this front are inspired by the noblest ideals of democracy, social justice and social equality. this is why the national united front of kampuchea gains increasing support of the monks, the youth, the people in the countryside and the cities.*

i only wait for the day of complete victory of our people to tender them my resignation as the legal head of state and transfer to them the legitimate power of the state.

moreover, i shall be able very soon to entrust all the responsibility of state affairs to the qualified representatives of our progressive people and youth who make up the new government of national union.

this government (entirely independent of me) will be assisted by a consultative assembly. local people's administration will belong to this government and such local people's administration has already been set up in a number of villages and districts to which will be added without doubt many others liberated by the people's army of the national united front of kampuchea in the weeks and months to come.

it is true that in the administrative buildings of the liberated areas and on the uniforms of the people's army, people can notice the portrait or the effigy of sihanouk. but this not at all signifies that power returns to me. it belongs to and will belong to the people and their government alone. our resistance fighters wear my effigy merely as a sign of gratitude and filial affection.

there is thus a very sharp demarcation between the movement of the working people and of the progressive and socialist youth on the one hand, and the regime composed of the clique of war-mongers, the despicable and corrupted "warlords" (leader: lon nol), the clique of dishonest big capitalists (leader: sirik matak who is supported by songsakd kitchpanich, a shady banker and a notorious c.i.a. agent) and the clique of big landlords and plantation-owners, advocates of exploitation of man by man (leader: cheng heng) on the other.

it is these three associated cliques which thirst for power and which, in order to maintain their power, do not hesitate to kindle the flames of war in our country, give pretext to exercise an iron dictatorship over the nation for an indefinite period.

x x x

this gang claims to be "devoted to independence and neutrality". in this respect, however, it has unmasked itself quickly:

-- the saigon "government" and the u.s. military authorities in south viet nam have admitted to the international press that since the march 18 coup d'etat, there has been close cooperation among the three reactionary and anti-popular forces on plans of operation aimed at putting down the resistance and the struggle for liberation of the khmer and vietnamese peoples.

-- the lon nol "government" has authorized u.s. planes and helicopters to bomb and make aggressive incursions into cambodia.

-- the u.s. and thieuky ground forces are also authorized, and even invited, to make murderous incursions into cambodia.

-- the washington government finally admitted itself that lon nol had officially and insistently asked it for military and other aid in very large quantities.

-- sirik matak, on his part, has admitted to an american reporter that he was considering having american forces stationed in cambodia in the near future.

-- some western papers have revealed that the united states, wishing to avoid revealing to the world its patronage to the lon nol regime, would render aid to its lackey through the medium of certain accomplice governments (such as those of saigon, djakarta, bangkok...)

-- the c.i.a. has also recently hidden itself behind the march 18 coup d'etat. it has ordered its special agent songsakd kitchpanich to prepare for the "rallying" of "khmer serei" troops to lon nol. **

all these convincing facts have been carefully concealed from our monks and people by the lon nol-sirik matak gang. but outside cambodia, the western press itself has brought them to the attention of the whole world.

x x x

our buddhist monks, people and youth can now pass adequate judgment on the reactionary regime of phnom penh, having recognized its true nature.

if this regime were sincerely devoted to the people and the country, it should have resigned so as to spare them a future more disastrous than the present.

with its resignation, our country and our nation would have no difficulty in requiring peace on the basis of independence, territorial integrity and neutrality.

but it is inconceivable that this regime would agree to step down, for evidently it is fond of power to the point of plunging light-heartedly the whole nation into the worst miseries and sufferings and of sending to death the young people among whom it has fanned up racist feelings.

our soldiers, youths (enrolled by lon nol in his army), policemen, provincial guards and militiamen should think with a more acute conscience of the extreme misfortune in all respects of their compatriots whom they sacrifice on the altar of the oppressors.

they should be aware that they themselves and their like are heading towards certain death if they continue to maintain with their weapons the power of lon nol and sirik matak.

they should not hope that the people's resistance forces will capitulate before them and their masters.

they should observe the heroic and unflinching struggle the vietnamese and laotian peoples are waging against the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys, traitors to their people.

every day a great number of soldiers and officers of these imperialists and their lackeys are annihilated. in the future, the losses of these lackeys will be still heavier because the u.s. forces will withdraw from south viet nam and leave the lackeys to die in their place.

do the mercenaries in lon nol's service really wish to meet a similar fate?

it is time for them not to be fooled any longer by the lon nol regime.

x x x

as regards the question of defending our territorial integrity, allegedly menaced by socialist viet nam, how could the latter, when it has formally and solemnly recognized our territorial integrity as well as our present borders, undermine our territorial integrity?

our compatriots should rather be concerned over the persistent refusal to recognize our country's present borders by the pro-u.s. regimes and avowed "friends" of lon nol who carry out their anti-popular rule in saigon, bangkok and vientiane.

it is time for these compatriots to distinguish the true friends from the true enemies of our motherland.

and even if they have to speak of the vietnamese, these compatriots should look at the fact confronting them: lon nol has cynically deceived them by plunging them into a criminal and fatal anti-vietnamese crusade, while lon nol himself stretches his hand to thieu and ky and the two pro-imperialist regimes in phnom penh and saigon are cooperating more and more openly and closely in the military and other fields exclamation.

such is the truth. it should rouse our compatriots, young and older, military and civilian, to get rid as soon as possible of these traitors who have odiously deceived them and brought colossal misfortune to our motherland.

their duty as khmers, if they are patriots, is to fully support the national united front of kampuchea which is the organization of the progressive, socialist and upright people and youth.

i do not ask you, dear compatriots, to support sihanouk, but to support your people and their army. and i remind you once again that if you want to regain peace on the basis of independence, neutrality and territorial integrity, you should at once abandon and isolate the clique of the lon nol-sirik matak reactionares; you should point your guns at these traitors; but if you are afraid of being killed by the bullets of their armoured-cars, you should resolutely and without delay go to the jungle, from where and from our villages and the countryside, we shall attack these traitors at their city lair.

x x x

finally, i call the attention of our buddhist monks and nation to the fact that international opinion has unanimously condemned the racist policy of lon nol-sirik matak and their official incitement to the murder of perfectly peaceable and law-abiding khmer and vietnamese civilians.

what the propaganda service of the lon nol "government" conceals painstakingly from the nation is the aversion which all the people of the world today have to the unjustifiable, barbarous, savage, base and unpardonable genocide perpetrated by lon nol's mercenary army against several hundred peaceable vietnamese civilians, including old people, women and children.

this genocide has brought dishonour to our country and our race before the world and history, and that is the fault of the lon nol-sirik matak gang of arch-criminals. that it is condemned by all the countries in the world without exception can be illustrated by this editorial of the largest paper of the united states, "the new york times", released by the united press international on april 17, 1970: "the mounting evidence of government-inspired mass murder of vietnamese living in cambodia should provoke a second thought in washington about the stability and the morality of the regime that recently displaced prince sihanouk in phnom penh. evidence of appeals to the ancient prejudice of the khmers against neighboring people is a sign of desperation on the part of a government trying to shore up a shaky political base.

"slaughter of unarmed, captive civilians is a reflection of military weakness in a regime that came to power pledged to eject vietnamese communist troops... the indiscriminate slaughter of vietnamese, not all of whom can be regarded as communist sympathizers, certainly will cool enthusiasm... for the phnom penh regime.

"if the united states should make the mistake of acceding to a cambodian appeal for military aid, it could find itself more dangerously embroiled than ever in a struggle that has little relationship to the purpose for which this country entered southeast asia."

one can see that even the american journals themselves no longer rejoice at seeing lon nol dragging cambodia into their imperialist camp, because the hands of the lon nol regime are stained with the blood of peaceable, innocent and defenceless people.

the duty of all the khmer compatriots, whether they are religious people or laymen, is to wash away the disgrace on the honour of our country, our race and our religion.

i therefore call on on all my compatriots, first, to prevent by every means the lon nol-sirik matak clique from continuing the unspeakable policy of genocide; secondly, to save the honour of cambodia by refusing from now on to serve or obey the fascist, nazi and sanguinary "government" of phnom penh.

x x x

i conclude here my third message to the nation, and i extend my most respectful and most affectionate regards to her majesty the queen, to the buddhist monks and the khmer people.

long live cambodia exclamation

norodom sihanouk

peking, april 20, 1970

CORRECTION:

● *in item 042216 (p.11 of yesterday's issue):*
✱ *a. the 2nd sentence of the 28th paragraph should read: "this is why the national united front of kampuchea gains increasing support of the monks, the youth, intellectuals and the people in the countryside and the cities."*
✱✱ *b. the 1st sentence of the 42nd paragraph should read: "-- the c.i.a. has also recently exposed itself as the engineerer of the march 18 coup d'etat."*

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kenzo Matsumura Delegation to China Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1970)

the 17-member kenzo matsumura delegation to china left here today for home via kwangchow after concluding its visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were kuo mo-jo, honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; and liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office.

also present were ting hsi-lin and wang hsiao-yi, leading members of the organizations concerned.

MALAYSIA

Malayan Revolutionary Radio Denounces Rahman-Razak Clique for Intensifying Exploitation of Peasants

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1970)

the puppet rahman-razak regime's intensified exploitation and oppression against the malayan peasants through the establishment of so-called "peasant associations" in the countryside were exposed and denounsed by the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in a recent article.

since the rahman-razak clique came to power, the article said, the malay feudal bureaucrats and landlord class have closely colluded with imperialist monopoly financial groups, especially those of the united states and japan, in fleecing the broad masses of peasants more recklessly. they rely on the so-called "aid" from imperialist monopoly capital to tighten their grip on and expand organizations handling agricultural loans. to pursue their new policy of plunder, the puppet clique has set up the "board for sales of agricultural products", "agricultural cooperatives", "cooperation bank" and "agricultural bank" to monopolize the sales of agricultural products and dominate usurious exploitation.

the article revealed that to tighten their rule over the peasants, the rahman-razak clique has racked its brains and rigged up so-called "peasant associations" in its employ and under its strict control. at the same time, the puppet regime is prepared to turn these "associations" into "centres" through which the malay bureaucrat-capitalist class and the landlord class will issue "loans", sell agricultural machinery and chemical fertilizers of the united states, japan and other imperialist countries and purchase agricultural products.

the article said that the broad masses of the malayan peasants have fully realized from the living reality that the series of reactionary measures carried out by the puppet rahman-razak clique in the countryside have speeded up rural polarization, making the rich richer and the poor poorer, concentrating still more land into the hands of a small number of landlords and rendering still more peasants landless. therefore they have come to see clearly that the "peasant associations" run officially by the puppet regime are an important tool in the hands of the malay bureaucrat-capitalist class and the landlord class to consolidate the feudal system of exploitation and enslave and exploit the broad masses of peasants.

British Imperialism and Its Accomplices to Start "Jungle Warfare" Training, Military Manoeuvres in Malaya Peninsula

(NCNA-English London, Apr. 21, 1970)

to preserve its remnant colonial interests in the southeast asian area, british imperialism has decided to muster the reactionary authorities of australia, new zealand and malaya for large-scale "jungle warfare" training and joint army, navy and air force manoeuvres in the malaya peninsula, due to start in late april.

it was reported that a total of 25,000 army, navy and air force men will take part in the so-called "complete unity" manoeuvres. among them will be 14,000 british troops, of which 10,000 are now stationed in the southeast asian area and 4,000 are being transported from the british isles. for the past few days, britain has been busy dispatching troops to malaya for the manoeuvres. these troops will receive "jungle warfare" training from april 26 to june 5 and then start manoeuvres separately or jointly. the activities charted by british imperialism will last several months.

as is well known, in the face of deep political and economic crises and the accelerated decline of its position of strength, british imperialism was compelled to announce in early 1968 that it will withdraw its aggressive troops from the east of suez prior to the end of 1971. facts have shown that this decision does not mean that british imperialism is ready to abandon its policy of aggression against asia. since the decision was announced under compulsion, the british labour government has been working hard to organize "joint defences" with the reactionary australian, new zealand and malayan authorities in an effort to maintain its own remnant colonial interests in this area and continue suppressing the people's struggles there following the withdrawal of its troops. the forthcoming large-scale military manoeuvres are a component part of this plot of british imperialism.

denis healey, british secretary of state for defence, said recently that the forthcoming manoeuvres are aimed at showing that following its troop withdrawal from southeast asia, britain will still have the "real capability" to conduct "military operations" in this area. he even threatened that the manoeuvres are "a warning to any trouble makers in the area". these remarks lay bare the paper tiger nature of british imperialism, which has been forced to make troops withdrawal, as well as its reactionary nature in toeing the line of u.s. imperialism and continuing to be hostile to the southeast asian people.

british imperialism will never be able to attain its goal of preserving permanently its remnant colonial interests in southeast asia. the flames of people's armed struggle against imperialism are raging ever more fiercely in the southeast asian area. in trying to continue to suppress the people's struggle by armed force, british imperialism and its accomplices can only bring about their own destruction. neither "jungle warfare" training nor joint military manoeuvres can save british imperialism and the pawns of u.s.-british imperialism from the fate of complete defeat in southeast asia.

Malayan Paper "Barisan" Hails Development of Cambodian People's Struggle Against US and Coup Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1970)

the malayan paper "barisan" in an article on april 19 warmly hailed the development of the cambodian people's just struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

the article said that after u.s. imperialism and its lackeys staged the criminal coup d'etat in cambodia, the heroic cambodian people rose and launched a vigorous struggle in response to the call of samdech norodom sihanouk. now, the just struggle of the patriots and all the people of cambodia has been developing fiercely in that country. it forms a powerful fire net which has caught the lon nol-sirik matak rightist coup clique in close encirclement and dealt heavy blows to its fascist rule. u.s. imperialism instigated the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique to stage the coup d'etat in a vain attempt to save them from their doom. however, their intrigue has failed and they are in a worse plight.

the article said: the malayan people ardently hail the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackey the lon nol-sirik matak coup clique. the cambodian people's struggle has heightened the morale of the people and deflated the arrogance of the enemy. it has greatly inspired the revolutionary mass struggle of the people of indo-china and the whole world.

the article added: the lon nol-sirik matak rightist coup d'etat clique propped up by u.s. imperialism is frantically suppressing the cambodian people's struggle in order to maintain its rule of terror. under the direction of u.s. imperialism, the clique dispatched its fascist troops to massacre thousands of vietnamese residents in cambodia, thus committing unpardonable, heinous crimes. we malayan people sternly denounce this fascist massacre of vietnamese residents by u.s. imperialism and its flunkeys.

in conclusion, the article said: the great leader chairman mao has taught us: "all reactionaries try to stamp out revolution by mass murder, thinking that the greater their massacres, the weaker the revolution. but contrary to this reactionary wishful thinking, the fact is that the more the reactionaries resort to massacre, the greater the strength of the revolution and the nearer their doom." the lon not-sirik matak rightist coup d'etat clique resorted to massacre in an attempt to stamp out the revolution. however, the revolutionary storm of the cambodian people is sweeping the country irresistibly. this clique is now being encircled ring upon ring, and its days are numbered.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Mauritania Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1970)

premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china received here this afternoon mohamed abdellahi ould kharchy, ambassador of the islamic republic of mauritania to china, who will soon leave his post for home.

premier chou en-lai had a cordial and friendly talk with the ambassador.

present on the occasion was chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng and Chang Chun-Chiao Hold Talks with Comrades V.G. Wilcox and Ron Taylor

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1970)

comrades chou en-lai and kang sheng, members of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the party central committee, yesterday held talks with comrade v.g. wilcox, general secretary, and comrade ron taylor, acting national chairman, of the communist party of new zealand.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

leading comrades of the departments concerned were present.

THAILAND

"Voice of People of Thailand" Denounces Thai Reactionaries' Collusion with US Imperialism in Armed Intervention in Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1970)

the "voice of the people of thailand" on april 19 denounced the thanom-praphas clique of thailand for acting in accordance with the will of its u.s. master and rendering services to u.s. imperialism's policy of armed aggression against cambodia by carrying out incessant armed subversions against the kingdom of cambodia.

the radio pointed out that the thanom-praphas clique has long been allowing u.s. planes to start off from thai bases for bombing and spraying poison over cambodian territory and massacring the cambodian people. it has also dispatched troops and police to invade cambodian territory and supported and aided the so-called "free khmer" rebel elements fostered by u.s. imperialism for armed subversion against the kingdom of cambodia. it has allowed the "free khmer" rebels to set up a radio in thailand and induce cambodian residents in thailand into joining their "special combat force". of late, it expressed open support for the reactionary regime of the cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique.

all the afore-mentioned facts fully exposed the features of the thanom clique as a u.s. lackey hostile to the cambodian and other indo-chinese peoples, the radio said.

in conclusion, the radio stated that the people of thailand will strengthen their unity with the brotherly peoples of cambodia and other countries in indo-china and smash the acts of aggression and intervention of u.s. imperialism and the thanom clique against cambodia.

US

US Imperialism--Biggest Munitions Dealer in the World

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1970)

u.s. imperialism is the biggest munitions dealer in the world which supplies large amounts of arms and ammunition to the reactionaries of various countries to suppress and massacre the revolutionary peoples. this is another proof that it is the common enemy of the people the world over.

u.s. deputy secretary of defence david packard openly clamoured recently before the senate committee on foreign relations that "the nixon doctrine places the military assistance program and foreign military sales in a special position" in the "foreign policy" of u.s. imperialism. this fully shows that one of the contents of the "nixon doctrine" is military "assistance" and sales of arms which constitute an important means of pushing the policy of aggression and expansion in the whole world. this also shows that the "nixon doctrine" is an out-and-out doctrine of aggression like the truman doctrine, eisenhower doctrine and johnson doctrine.

the only difference lies in the fact that in face of the daily decline and hopeless dilemma of u.s. imperialism both at home and abroad, nixon can no longer commit aggression and enslave the people of the world as his predecessors did by simply providing the money, guns and manpower. he has to make the u.s. "partners" contribute money and fight at the front lines with weapons sold them by u.s. imperialism. in this way, they are made to pull chestnuts out of the fire for u.s. imperialism which amasses huge super-profits from the arms sales.

in recent years, u.s. imperialism has all along sold to japan, west germany and other countries large amounts of arms including not only aircraft, tanks and artillery of all types used in conventional wars but also various kinds of missiles, chemical weapons and nuclear submarines. it was reported that the arms, ammunition, warships and aircraft sold by u.s. imperialism last year amounted to 1,700 million u.s. dollars in value. even packard himself admitted that u.s. imperialism sells arms to the value of 1,500 to 2,000 million u.s. dollars every year, and japan and west germany are its main buyers. according to the western press, most of the weapons used by the japanese and west german troops came from the united states. a west german paper revealed that the west german troops have carried out military exercises with chemical weapons made in the united states.

in dealing with the people's revolutionary struggle which is developing vigorously in asia, africa and latin america, u.s. imperialism has not only directly dispatched its aggressor troops to these areas and plotted subversions there, but also rendered a great deal of military "assistance" to the reactionaries of various countries such as indonesia, the congo (k) and brazil and to the reactionary pak jung hi clique in south korea, giving them various kinds of arms and ammunition and instigating them to suppress and slaughter the revolutionary people flagrantly. according to u.s. official statistics, from 1950 to 1969, u.s. imperialism spent a total of 34,300 million u.s. dollars in military "aid", of which over 60 per cent was used to foster the reactionaries in various countries of asia, africa and latin america and u.s. lackeys in these areas. this figure did not include the spendings on the wars of aggression against korea and viet nam and the military "aid" of all kinds offered to the reactionaries in south viet nam, laos and thailand since 1966. if all these figures are put together, the total expenditure of u.s. imperialism for direct military suppression and massacres against the world people over the past 20 years would be close to 200,000 million u.s. dollars. this fully demonstrates that u.s. imperialism has committed towering crimes against the people the world over.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "all reactionaries try to stamp out revolution by mass murder, thinking that the greater their massacres, the weaker the revolution. but contrary to this reactionary wishful thinking, the fact is that the more the reactionaries resort to massacre, the greater the strength of the revolution and the nearer their doom. this is an inexorable law."

no matter how many weapons and how much military "aid" u.s. imperialism may supply to its stooges, their fate of inevitable doom is sealed. the day is not far off when the revolutionary people of the world will settle accounts with them for their heinous crimes.

US University, High School Students Oppose Persecution, Racial Discrimination

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1970)

university and high school students in many parts of the united states have held demonstrations over the past few days to protest against fascist persecution and racial discrimination by the ruling circles and demand better teaching conditions, according to reports reaching here.

the struggles broke out in the states of connecticut, kansas, pennsylvania, new york and new jersey on april 20 and 21. in new haven, connecticut, 150 students demonstrated outside the courthouse yesterday morning in protest against the persecution of an afro-american leader. in lawrence, kansas, university students demonstrated against racial discrimination yesterday evening.

a half dozen young men and women students of the state university of new york began a hunger strike on april 20 to protest against the reactionary u.s. ruling circles' use of the university to serve u.s. imperialism's policies of aggression and war. they demanded the cancellation of the defence department's "research" contracts with the school. the students are persisting in their struggle despite a court order banning sit-ins at the university.

about 1,000 students attended a rally at the pennsylvania state university campus on april 20, demanding democratic rights and better teaching conditions. after the rally, about 100 angry students went to the president's home and smashed windows at his home with bricks and stones.

meanwhile, high school students in atlantic city, new jersey, and in new york city also demonstrated against racial discrimination recently.

US AND LAOS

US Imperialism Steps Up War of Aggression in Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1970)

u.s. imperialism is sending a large number of u.s. military personnel and up-to-date arms to laos in its efforts to intensify its war of aggression there.

u.s. journals revealed recently that u.s. imperialism is actively recruiting its ex-servicemen in saigon and sending them to laos to command the rightist bandit troops of vang pao to attack the liberated areas. according to a western news agency report, u.s. imperialism has been arming the rightist troops of laos with m-16 rifles on a large scale since last may. the report pointed out that the "vietnamization" of the u.s. war of aggression in viet nam has been given a "preview" in laos.

in order to extricate itself from its defeat in laos, u.s. imperialism has stepped up its wanton bombing of the laotian liberated areas. at the same time, it is vigorously resorting to the trick of using "asians to fight asians", by bringing large numbers of thai accomplice troops into laos. a reactionary thailand newspaper reported that the u.s. air force in thailand has shifted the emphasis of its raids from viet nam to the liberated areas of laos and "the u.s. troops stationed in thailand are increasingly involved in the war in laos." the report admitted that to strengthen the u.s.-thai "cooperation", high-ranking officers of u.s. imperialism and the thanom clique of thailand held a number of talks in bangkok last month to discuss the question of intensifying the war of aggression with joint efforts.

the desperate u.s. imperialism is intensifying its aggressive war in laos in face of the vigorous development of the revolutionary struggles of the people in indo-china. this is part and parcel of its sinister plot to enlarge its aggressive war in indo-china. in his speech in new york on april 18, u.s. secretary of state william rogers clamoured that the united states "will continue to extend military assistance" to the laotian rightist clique and that "an ultimate settlement to the viet nam war must take laos and cambodia into account". all this has laid bare once again the u.s. imperialists' wolfish ambition of annexing the whole of indo-china. however, pounded powerfully by the armed struggle of the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia, the u.s. imperialist unbridled aggressive schemes will surely be smashed and what awaits u.s. imperialism will be more ignominious defeats.

US AND THAILAND

US Imperialism Will Come to No Good End by Further Arming Thai Reactionaries

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1970)

u.s. imperialism has recently delivered large quantities of weapons to the thanom-praphas puppet clique to arm the latter's reactionary troops and police in an attempt to use the thai reactionaries as a tool for expanding its wars of aggression against indo-china and suppressing the thailand people's revolutionary struggle frantically, according to reports from bangkok.

it is reported that on april 17, u.s. imperialism transferred to the thanom-praphas clique another landing craft which was in active service in guam. earlier, it had given three landing craft of the same type to the clique and one of them has now been put to use in the war of aggression against viet nam.

the "voice of the people of thailand" radio reported that since the beginning of this year u.s. imperialism has supplied the thanom-praphas clique with more weapons, which included m-41 tanks, m-16 rifles, m-60 machine guns, m-79 bomb launchers and helicopters of various types, in addition to means of communications and other military materials.

the radio said that last march u.s. imperialism handed over to the thanom-praphas clique three patrol boats. on april 3, it turned 23,000 more m-16 rifles over to the same clique.

u.s. imperialism will come to no good end by stepping up its arming of the thai reactionaries. just as the "voice of the people of thailand" pointed out recently, no matter how hard u.s. imperialism may try to expand its wars of aggression and use the thanom-praphas clique and other lackeys as tools for carrying out its policy of using the "asians to fight asians", it can never check the victorious development of the people's revolutionary struggles in indo-china and southeast asia.

Thailand People's Radio Condemns US Imperialism for Using Thailand as Military Base

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1970)

the "voice of the people of thailand" radio in an article yesterday strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for using thailand as a military base for aggression in southeast asia.

for many years, the article said, u.s. imperialism has been using the military bases in thailand to launch the war of aggression to massacre the vietnamese people and laotian people barbarously and intimidate the cambodian people. at present, it still uses the military bases in thailand to widen intensely and frantically the war of aggression against indo-china.

the article revealed that the commanding centre of the huge secret units established by the u.s. central intelligence agency for conducting counter-revolutionary activities in southeast asian countries was located in the headquarters of the u.s. troops in thailand. these secret units are now operating in southeast asia. recently a c.i.a. secret unit went stealthily to the laotian liberated area and later on returned to the base in thailand. some of the accomplice troops the thanom-praphas clique sent to laos belong to this secret unit.

the article revealed that an official of the u.s. "embassy" in thailand admitted recently that the utapao u.s. military base is being speedily enlarged including the expansion of its airfields and arsenals in accordance with u.s. war disposition, so as to be used as a supply base for extending the u.s. aggressive war in southeast asia. the u.s.-thanom clique is also stepping up the building of large numbers of strategic highways, especially those leading to the border areas. u.s. imperialism is also increasing the shipment of weapons into thailand.

the article pointed out that u.s. imperialism is attempting to use thailand as a base for enlarging the war of aggression to the whole of southeast asia, so as to save it from its defeat. in return for u.s. imperialist support to its reactionary rule, the thanom-praphas clique is serving the u.s. imperialist policy of war and aggression.

the people of thailand, it said, will never allow u.s. imperialism and the thanom-praphas clique to use thailand as a military base for aggression against the southeast asian countries. the people of thailand will wage a fiercer struggle and unite more closely with the people of southeast asia to deal still heavier blows at u.s. imperialism until it is driven out of thailand, southeast asia and the whole of asia, the article concluded.

CHINA AND USSR

Soviet Economy Going from Bad to Worse; Days of Soviet Revisionist Renegades Getting Harder from Generation to Generation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1970)

the soviet economy, which attained vigorous development in the years under the leadership of lenin and stalin, has got into a terrible mess as a result of the all-round capitalist restoration since the khrushchov renegade clique usurped state power. especially during the past five years and more when the brezhnev clique made up of a handful of renegades was in power, the soviet economy fared even worse than during the period of their predecessor khrushchov's rule. under the rule of the soviet revisionist renegade clique, the soviet economy is rotting day by day and has fallen into a growing crisis.

industrial growth rate slowing down; shortage of industrial products strongly felt

under the leadership of the great marxist stalin, soviet industry used to be developed at a high speed. taking for example the last four years of stalin's life-time -- 1950 to 1953, the average annual rate of growth of soviet industry stood at 16 per cent. however, it dropped to 9.6 per cent during the nine years from 1956 when the 20th congress of the c.p.s.u. was convened to 1964 when khrushchov fell, and further to 8.5 per cent during the five years since brezhnev assumed power (1965 to 1969). the growth rates of labour productivity in industry present a much the same picture: the average annual increase rate in the period of khrushchov's rule was far lower than during the period when stalin exercised leadership of the soviet union, while the rate in the period of brezhnev's rule registered a further drop compared with the period of khrushchov's rule.

in the soviet union under the rule of the clique of a handful of soviet revisionist renegades, the rate of growth of many important industrial products such as steel and petroleum slowed down year by year. the average annual increase rate of steel output was 13.1 per cent during 1950-1953, but dropped to 7.2 per cent during 1956-1964, and further to 5.2 per cent during 1965-1969. the annual increase rates for many important industrial products as laid down in the soviet plan for 1970 all dropped to the lowest level in the past two decades.

at present, the shortage of industrial products in the soviet union has become more and more serious. production in various branches is in disproportion, bringing about an unprecedented chaos. the soviet revisionists admitted that at present the variety of steel products in the soviet union can only meet half of the actual needs, and that "many departments in need of metals cannot get the steel products they have ordered". in 1969, "difficulties occurred in ensuring the fuel supply not only for public utilities and domestic use, but also for industrial use" in the soviet union. "nearly all the union republics have felt the shortage of building materials and parts". work in some factories "has come to the brink of standstill", "because of lack of raw materials".

meanwhile, competition among various enterprises in turning out products which bring high profits has resulted in the huge stockpiling of these products. the soviet departments concerned conceded that "the value of commodities overstocked above quotas increased from 1,800 million rubles to 2,800 million rubles in the first nine months of 1969."

agricultural production in more and more awful mess; market supply in greater difficulty

khrushchov, who styled himself an agronomist, made a mess of soviet agriculture. since replacing khrushchov, the handful of renegades headed by brezhnev has put agriculture in a still more awful mess. brezhnev had to admit openly last november that soviet agriculture had received "heavy blows". the soviet press repeatedly cried out in alarm that "there are serious shortcomings" in agricultural development.

according to the clearly doctored statistics officially released by the soviet revisionists, the per capita grain output in the soviet union in the five years from 1965 to 1969 was 16 kilogrammes less than in 1964, the year of khrushchov's downfall; the per capita cotton output -- the main economic crop -- in 1969 was merely the same as that of 1964; the per capita output of potatoes, vegetables, etc. was strikingly lower than in 1964. according to the soviet official statistics, the state grain purchase in 1969 was 12.8 million tons less than in 1964.

in the past few years, vast plots were laid waste and the area sown to grain dwindled year by year. the soviet press admitted that "nearly 150 million hectares of land -- no less than two thirds of the total cultivated land in the soviet union, are short of water, and about 50 to 60 million hectares suffered from corrosion." the soviet "statistical year-book" revealed, the area sown to grain in the whole country in 1968 was reduced by 11.8 million hectares than in 1964.

things are worse with animal husbandry. a soviet revisionist chieftain had to admit last march that "we have serious difficulties in animal husbandry." the figures published by the central statistical board of the council of ministers of the u.s.s.r. show that the per capita head of oxen, pigs and sheep, the main livestock in the soviet union, has gone down sharply at the end of 1969 as compared with that at the end of 1965. at present, the per capita head of sheep in the soviet union is ten per cent less than at the end of 1915 -- the time of tsarist rule.

the drop in agricultural and livestock output has brought about more acute short supply in the market and a harder and harder life for the labouring masses. according to the soviet official statistics, the total quantity of bread made in 1968 was 2,643,000 tons less than that in 1964, the year of khrushchov's downfall. the central statistical board of the soviet union had to admit recently that "the demands of the residents for a series of commodities cannot be adequately met. especially the demands for meat, black carp, vegetables, woolen textiles, clothing, shoes, building materials and household utensils".

set targets unaccomplished; five-year plan goes bankrupt

under the leadership of stalin in the past, the soviet working people, as the master of their country, unfolded stirring and seething emulation drives and overfulfilled one five-year plan after another ahead of schedule. to deceive the masses after usurping state power, the soviet revisionist renegade clique pretended to carry out so-called "seven-year plan" or "five-year plan", but the targets for many major products set in these plans have mostly unfulfilled year after year. khrushchov's "seven-year plan" had gone bankrupt and brezhnev's "five-year plan" is now facing a more tragic fate.

having replaced khrushchov, brezhnev accused him of having made mistakes of being "voluntarist" and "amateurish" which caused "certain major targets set for the seven-year plan" to "fail to be accomplished". on the other hand, he beat his chest pledging that his 1966-1970 "five-year plan" would "greatly raise the living standards of the people". what are the facts? the quota of growth of output value in industry set in brezhnev's "five-year plan" is one to four per cent lower than that actually reached during the five years from 1961 to 1965. the average annual output targets of grain, cotton, potatoes, meat, milk and eggs set in the "five-year plan" are all far below the unaccomplished targets set for 1965 in khrushchov's "seven-year plan". nevertheless, brezhnev and his gang can by no means fulfil even such a low-standard "five-year plan". now it can be seen from the data published officially in the soviet union that electric power, gas, coal, steel, ferrous metals rolled materials, mineral fertilizers, motor-cars, tractors, cement, paper, various textiles, grain and soyabeans fixed in that "five-year plan" have all failed to be fulfilled. while the output of automobiles in the "seven-year plan" merely reached 82 per cent of the lowest planned target, that in the "five-year plan" can only reach 68 per cent.

though brezhnev preached and trumpeted more loudly than khrushchov when he seized power, facts have proved that the soviet economy in the period of the brezhnev generation is much worse than that in the period of the khrushchov generation. the announcement of brezhnev and his gang about "greatly raising the living standards of the people" has become an empty promise which can never be fulfilled.

soviet revisionism doomed to perish amidst aggravating chaos

the great proletarian revolutionary teacher lenin pointed out: "the key question of every revolution is undoubtedly the question of state power. which class holds power decides everything."

after the great october socialist revolution, the broad masses of the soviet working people were emancipated, established a state power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and became the master of their country with the economy thriving and the living standard of the working people constantly rising. the soviet union at the time became the revolutionary centre for the people all over the world.

since the khrushchov renegade clique usurped the power of the soviet party and state, the broad masses of the soviet working people have again been thrown into a position of being oppressed and exploited. khrushchov and his ilk have abused the power they have usurped to energetically restore capitalism, turning the sound soviet economy into a wretched state.

since his assumption of power, brezhnev has introduced the so-called "new economic system" to step up all-round restoration of capitalism. to serve the needs of pressing forward with the social-imperialist policy abroad, he has vigorously pushed at home the hitler-like policy of "guns in stead of butter" and further stepped up suppression and exploitation of the soviet working people. from official data published by the soviet revisionists, it can be seen that the expenditure of national defence in 1969 is 38 per cent more than in 1965. a chieftain of the soviet revisionists had to admit that the main cause for "failing to completely meet" the demands for consumer goods in the soviet union today is that "huge sums have been appropriated" for armament by the soviet revisionists. it is precisely these perverse acts of brezhnev and his ilk that have landed the soviet economy in a more chaotic state than at the time of khrushchov's rule, with the national economy suffering from disproportionate development and vicious inflation and the broad labouring masses of the country suffering from an ever lower living standard. now, the grave crisis in the soviet economy can no longer be covered up by brezhnev and his ilk as they wish. there is endless quarrelling and confusion within the soviet revisionist ruling clique. the frequent changes of personalities on the soviet political stage, the violent disputes among the economic circles centring around the so-called "new economic system," etc. -- all this tends to show that the going is very tough indeed for brezhnev and company.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the difficulties of the reactionary forces are insurmountable because they are forces on the verge of death and have no future." brezhnev and his ilk are doomed to perish amidst aggravating chaos, no matter how desperately they may struggle.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Another Group of Chinese Personnel Arrives in Lusaka to Help Construction of Highway in Zambia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1970)

another group of the chinese engineering and technical personnel arrived in lusaka, capital of zambia, by air on april 20 for the construction of the lusaka-kaoma highway in zambia, according to a report from that city.

the chinese engineering and technical personnel were warmly welcomed by a.m. milner, zambian minister of power, transport and works, and i. masaiti, minister of state for the ministry of power, transport and works.

chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen and leader of the chinese highway technical team wang chin-chien were also present at the airport to welcome them.

minister milner made a warm and friendly speech at the airport. he said: "i have come on behalf of president kaunda to welcome you to zambia. your arrival is of great interesting for zambia, because you come from a friendly country to help us build a road, welcome you to zambia."

speaking at the airport, ambassador chin li-chen said: "china and zambia are friendly countries. the friendly relations between our two countries cannot be sabotaged by any imperialism. the construction of the lusaka-kaoma highway has started recently. the chinese and zambian engineering and technical personnel have cooperated very well. the construction of the project is going on quite successfully." he expressed the conviction that the arrival of this group of chinese engineering and technical personnel will contribute a great deal to the progress of the project.

the chinese engineering and technical personnel have arrived in zambia in groups since last october. they were warmly welcomed by the zambian government and the local people.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Party Committee of a Certain Island-Defense Army Unit Builds Its Leading Group with Mao Tse-tung's Thought

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 24, 1970)

> The highest criteria for judging the degree of "ideological revolutionization" of members of the Party committee of a PLA unit are close adherence to Mao's "great strategic plan," implementation of Mao's "latest directives," and boundless loyalty to Mao.--SCMP Ed.

(According to NCNA Shenyang, April 22) The Party committee of a certain island-defense unit of the Shenyang Armed Forces Command of the People's Liberation Army studies and applies in a living way great leader Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his doctrine of Party building, tightly grasps the ideological revolutionization of members of the Party committee, and uses the revolutionization of the leading "squad" of the Party committee to lead the revolutionized and militant building of the army unit.

In the past few years, the Party committee of this PLA unit has been rated "an advanced group in ideological revolutionization." Pushed by the revolutionization of the Party committee, the broad masses of fighters who are Party members and cadres rouse their enthusiasm in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to an unprecedented height, new persons and new deeds emerge in large numbers from among them, and the unit takes on a completely new look. The members of the Party committee of this unit have deeply realized that the most important thing in strengthening Party building is to strengthen the revolutionized building of the leading

squads at various levels and that revolutionization of the leading squad of the Party committee will better lead thousands of fighters to advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The members of the Party committee of this unit have won merits and made contributions during the great struggle for seizing political power for the proletariat. In the new historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they cherish deep proletarian affection of boundless loyalty to great leader Chairman Mao and repeatedly study the series of Chairman Mao's teachings, "Political power is the basic question of the revolution" and "The question of bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat is fundamentally a question of whether there are successors to the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary cause created by proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and a question of whether or not the leadership of our Party and State will remain in the hands of the proletarian revolutionaries," and the series of Vice Chairman Lin's teachings including, "Political power is a question of this squad and, if this squad is functioning well, it is possible to insure the carrying out of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to guarantee the interests of the proletariat."

They deeply realize that the strengthening of the building of the leading squad of the Party committee is a prerequisite to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, a prerequisite to continuing the revolution, and a prerequisite to playing fully the role of a strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. For this reason, the Party committee of this unit has always regarded the ideological revolutionization of the Party committee members as an important link in Party building.

When arranging its work, it first arranges the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought for its members. When examining its work, it first examines how its members have studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way. When summing up its work, it first sums up the experience in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to promote ideological revolutionization.

Over the past few years, no matter where they may be, its members have persisted in studying Chairman Mao's works every day. While acting as the motive force of the revolution, they do not forget to take themselves as the object of the revolution and, before acting as teachers of the masses, they do not forget first to act as pupils of the masses; they take the lead in propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought, in carrying out Chairman Mao's instructions and in fighting self and criticizing revisionism.

Chang En-szu, a Party committee member and a deputy leader of this unit, had high blood-pressure to a serious degree. The leadership persuaded him many times to accept hospitalization. He said: "The revolution needs me to go on fighting. By no means should I lie down now." In the course of intensive work, he joined other fighters in studying Chairman Mao's great teachings, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and "I am for the slogan, 'Fear neither hardship nor death,'" and got together with them to exchange experience in

the study and application of these teachings. On the worksite, he was always present where the difficulty was the greatest and he would dash to any place where the danger was the greatest. His exemplary deeds of applying what he had learned taught the cadres and fighters of the company unit an impressive lesson. The whole worksite became a classroom for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the cadres and fighters worked with redoubled revolutionary vigor and very quickly accomplished their tasks on the worksite.

The revolutionary committee of this unit has learned from practice that a train runs fast because it is pulled by the locomotive and that if its members become leaders in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, it will be able to lead the unit to advance in broad strides along the road of continuing revolution.

While tightly grasping revolutionization of the thinking of its members, the revolutionary committee of this unit takes the close following of Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, the carrying out of the series of Chairman Mao's latest directives and boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao as the highest criteria of the revolutionization of the thinking of its members.

Since the initiation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, whenever a latest directive given by Chairman Mao was published, it immediately organized its members to study it conscientiously, to apprehend it and to discuss measures to carry it out. They have learned deeply from practice that: Ideological revolutionization can be boiled down to one point, that is, to be boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, to perseveringly and closely follow Chairman Mao's directives and to act accordingly; we must carry out the directive which we understand and we also must carry out the directive which we do not understand during the struggle. Only in this way is it possible to heighten continuously the level of ideological revolutionization of the Party committee members.

As soon as Chairman Mao's latest directive, "As for purifying the class ranks, first we must grasp this work firmly; second we must pay attention to policy" was published, the leading member of the revolutionary committee of this unit led a group of 20 men to propagate the carrying out of the policy. This group climbed mountains and went from one village to another and from one household to another, repeatedly propagating to the commune members this latest directive given by Chairman Mao, using Mao Tse-tung's thought to rouse the masses, and using the Party's policy to overcome the enemy. The class enemies who hid themselves very deeply were dragged out very soon. The dictatorship of the proletariat was further consolidated.

The Party committee of this unit also laid emphasis on making its members find their shortcomings in the course of carrying out Chairman Mao's latest directives and continuously heighten their consciousness in closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan.

After Chairman Mao's latest directive, "People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!" was published, Fan Ching-lung, secretary of the revolutionary committee and political commissar of this PLA unit, immediately organized the Party committee members to carry out study and discussion and to examine the shortcomings in their thinking. To carry out in an all-round manner this latest directive given by Chairman Mao, he organized the Party committee members to go deep into the company units to investigate one unit after another the conditions of development of the four-good company movement. He also led the office work team to stay for some time in the 7th company which was a relatively advanced unit, and to help the Party branch of this company to rouse the rank and file to sum up in an all-round manner the advanced experience in creating four-good company units. This experience was popularized in the whole unit, greatly promoting the materialization of combat preparedness.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat are born in the mass struggle and grow up in training in the storm of revolution." Bearing in mind this teaching given by Chairman Mao, the members of the revolutionary committee of this PLA unit persevere in revolutionizing their thinking by taking part in the mass struggle. In the spirit of humbly acting as a pupil, they often go deep into the company units to learn things humbly from the rank and file, to seek criticism from them, to link conscious revolution with the education and supervision by the rank and file, to use the revolutionization of the rank and file to promote their own revolutionization, and to use their own revolutionization in turn to push forward the revolutionization of the rank and file.

Tsang Kuang-cheng, a Party committee member and head of the political department, once went to stay for some time in a company unit. He did not carry out investigation carefully, so that the cadres and fighters of this company were critical about him. At that moment, he was dissatisfied, saying to himself: "I am trying to do the work well. Why are the rank and file still critical about me?" Bearing this question in mind, he studied Chairman Mao's teachings concerned, seriously examined himself and discovered that "arrogance" still remained in himself. He examined himself on his own initiative at a meeting of the Party committee. He also crossed the sea and came to this company unit to disclose his thinking before the cadres and fighters and to sincerely solicit their opinions. The cadres and fighters of this company were deeply touched when they saw the Party committee member impose such stern demands on himself. They unanimously compared their deeds with Chairman Mao's teachings and tried to find any ideological obstacles hindering themselves from continuing the revolution. A wave of emulation in revolution, unity and progress was whipped up quickly.

While revolutionizing itself, the Party committee of this army unit often invites cadres and fighters at the company level to take part in its rectification campaign and rouses the rank and file to criticize members.

Some time ago, some of its leading members were arrogant and conceited because the higher-level Party committee popularized many times the experiences in launching revolutionization of the Party committees of the units where they were. The Party committee immediately invited the cadres and fighters at the company level to join its members in studying Chairman Mao's "Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party" and to help them examine extensively the expressions of "arrogance," talk about the danger it might bring and trace its root, thereby making many of the Party committee members understand fully that arrogance and conceit were a stumbling block to revolutionization of the leading squad and that only by remaining modest and prudent and free from arrogance and rashness would they be able to advance in broad strides along the road of continuing revolution. Many Party committee members learned an impressive lesson, saying: "All achievements we have made are attributable to Chairman Mao and the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought. To closely follow Chairman Mao to make revolution for the rest of our lives, we must never stop in our long march."

* * *

RE-EDUCATION OF INTELLECTUALS

Employ Them in the Course of Educating Them, Intensify the Education of Them in the Course of Employing Them

- The Revolutionary Committee of the Hutung Shipyard, Shanghai, conscientiously carries out to the letter Chairman Mao's intellectual policy, persists in re-educating the engineering and technical personnel with Mao Tse-tung's thought, scores prominent results

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 21, 1970)

(Our own correspondent) With the assistance of the PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team, the Revolutionary Committee of the Hutung Shipyard of Shanghai, by arousing the masses of revolutionary workers to the full extent, persisting in re-educating the engineering and technical personnel with Mao Tse-tung's thought, employing them in the course of educating them and intensifying the education of them in the course of employing them, has gone a step further in carrying out to the letter the intellectual policy of the Party.

During the year, the spiritual outlook of the engineering and technical personnel of this shipyard has changed profoundly and their revolutionary enthusiasm has risen to an unprecedented high. In the course of forming one with the workers, by bringing the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" into play, they have created a number of new products, new techniques, new technologies and new installations of advanced level, thus making contributions toward the development of China's ship-building industry.

After the publication of the great leader Chairman Mao's latest instruction that intellectuals must be "re-educated by workers, peasants and soldiers," the Revolutionary Committee of the Hutung Shipyard at once organized the sending of the masses of engineering and technical personnel to the first line of production to be re-educated by the working class for the complete transformation of their old ideas. However, the leading comrades of some departments failed to understand adequately the great significance of carrying out to the letter the intellectual policy of the Party. They held that the engineering and technical personnel fostered by the old schools had complicated problems, and they paid no attention to intensifying the education of them through labor and bringing their role into play. Consequently, the intellectual policy of the Party was not very well implemented in these departments.

After the convening of the "9th Congress" of the Party, the Revolutionary Committee of the shipyard--with the help of the PLA propaganda team and with an eye on this kind of living ideas--organized the leading members of the Revolutionary Committee and various departments to study conscientiously the great leader Chairman Mao's most important speech and Vice Chairman Lin's political report at the "9th Congress" as well as Chairman Mao's series of instructions concerning the policy on intellectuals.

Meanwhile, the conditions of the engineering and technical personnel of the whole shipyard were further analyzed. They saw clearly that although among these intellectuals quite a number came of exploiting class families, had a more complex history and had committed mistakes of this or that kind under the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, yet the majority of them were willing to serve socialism and that they were willing to reform themselves and were capable of being reformed.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, by way of revolutionary mass criticism and of participation in the first line of production for re-education by the working class, their consciousness was heightened to some extent. By way of study and summing up experience, everybody came to understand that the intellectual policy of the Party must be further implemented in order to unite with the greatest possible number of intellectuals, to transform thoroughly their old way of thinking and to enable them to serve better the workers, peasants and soldiers. This was essential to the revolutionary interests of the proletariat and the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

After raising their ideological understanding, the members of the leading bodies at all levels of this shipyard kept in close touch with the masses. Together with the broad masses and with the illustrious documents of the "9th Congress" of the Party as their weapons, they fiercely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line and all kinds of erroneous tendencies to interfere with the implementation of the intellectual policy of the Party, thus impelling the further implementation of the intellectual policy of the Party.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The transformation of the world outlook is a fundamental change." The Revolutionary Committee of the Hutung Shipyard has come to understand profoundly from practice that in order to "re-educate" the intellectuals with Mao Tse-tung's thought, transform their world outlook, bring their talent into full play and make them serve socialism better, it is necessary to handle correctly the relationship between education and employment. It is imperative to employ them boldly in the course of educating them and to intensify the education of them with Mao Tse-tung's thought in the course of employing them. Over the past year, in the course of leading the masses of revolutionary workers to intensify the "re-education" and courageous employment of intellectuals, the Revolutionary Committee of the Shipyard has adopted the following concrete methods:

(1) Carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, uninterruptedly educate the engineering and technical personnel in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and lead the intellectuals steadfastly to take the road of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

In the course of carrying out to the letter the intellectual policy of the Party, the Revolutionary Committee of the Hutung Shipyard energetically grasped revolutionary mass criticism and adopted various forms of mass criticism to instigate the engineering and technical personnel to criticize and

repudiate, together with the masses of workers, such revisionist contrabands as "philosophy of foreign slaves," "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and "technique first" carried out by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i.

There was in the foundry a technician who was poisoned by the revisionist idea of "technique first" and had for a time sunk into the white expert road of devoting himself to vocational skill and writing essays. By way of carrying out mass criticism, he came to understand that a technician cut off from politics and reality would inevitably go astray. Later,he humbly accepted re-education by the working class in practical work, repeatedly criticized and repudiated the "expert line" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace," persisted in taking the revolutionary road of "independence and self-reliance" advocated by Chairman Mao, and registered big changes in his spiritual outlook and work.

In the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment--many engineering and technical personnel joined the masses of workers, and through the practice of revolutionary mass criticism, they greatly raised their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

A deputy chief engineer declared: "In the past, I thought that it was dangerous to carry out political work and that technical work was insured against risks. As a result, I energetically carried out the revisionist line. When I was criticized and repudiated, I also thought it was wrong for me to go to school. Now through the practice of revolutionary mass criticism, I have come to understand that there is the struggle between the two lines in any kind of work, and that the intellectuals can only perform good deeds for the people under the leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

He also declared that from now on, he certainly should conscientiously study Mao Tse-tung's thought in the struggle of the three great revolutionary movements, tightly grasp the ideological remolding of himself, and serve the people well.

(2) Run study courses in Mao Tse-tung's thought and conduct education again and again around the question of changing the world outlook of the engineering and technical personnel.

The Revolutionary Committee of the Hutung Shipyard saw clearly from practice that in order to overcome their old ideas, the intellectuals must go through twists and turns and struggle, uninterruptedly grasp well their living ideas, and be purposefully educated again and again. Running periodically study courses in Mao Tse-tung's thought was an effective and good method. The various workshops of the shipyard constantly ran all types of study courses in Mao Tse-tung's thought in conjunction with the task of struggle-criticism-transformation and in the light of some living ideas of the engineering and technical personnel. By telling the history of the shipyard and of their families, by recalling the past and contrasting things,

and by conducting class education through recalling the miserable past and thinking of the happy present, the old workers also played a great role in raising the consciousness of the engineering and technical personnel of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

There were some technicians who thought that they possessed both theoretical and practical knowledge and became arrogant and complacent because they had gone to workshops to learn from the workers and had grasped certain production techniques. There were also a few technicians who wavered when confronted by difficulties. As soon as the master workmen discovered these living ideas, they ran study courses or small forums for them, and patiently and carefully educated and helped them with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

A new technological task of enlarging the design of the piping system undertaken by several technicians of the diesel engine research unit must be carried out by squatting or sprawling on the ground. At first, these technicians worked like the workers, but as time went on, they wavered because they feared hardship and were afraid that they might not get results. They even suggested that they should go back to their office to design things.

The workers at once saw that these intellectuals were haunted by the fear of hardship and fatigue and the thought of fame and prestige. They therefore sternly told the technicians: "Why was it that we were unable to adopt your past drawings? Because you were cut off from reality and you arbitrarily copied the data of other countries. As a result, the quality of products was affected and the efficiency also could not be raised. Although you work harder now, yet once a success is made of this new technology, the backwardness in the installation of pipes can be changed."

The old master workmen's criticism was logical as well as sharp and sincere. The technicians came to see that the root of their own shortcoming lay in their care only for personal hardship or happiness and their own fame and gain. This world outlook was in sharp contrast with that of the workers who were mindful of the revolution and the whole everywhere. Helped by the old master workmen, these technicians persisted in working together with the workers and they happily made drawings on the floor until the task was accomplished.

(3) Conscientiously make a success of the technical group based on "three-in-one combination" and create conditions for the engineering and technical personnel to form one with the workers.

In accordance with the conditions of production and technical work of the plant and in accordance with the needs of product designing, technological work and research, they separately formed "three-in-one combination" technical groups with the workers as the mainstay and with the participation of leading cadres and technical personnel. The technicians, workers and cadres conducted manual work, research designing and experiments together. The past phenomenon of the concentration of technical personnel in research and technical departments was completely changed, and the technicians were at all times

educated, helped and supervised by the working class, thus furthering the ideological remolding of the intellectuals.

There was a technician who went to the turbine workshop to carry out the trial manufacture of a new type of pipe-bending machine together with the workers. At first, he had not enough confidence in the trial manufacture of this new equipment because he thought that there was lack of data and the condition of the workshop was not ideal. Later, as he performed manual work together with the workers, he was deeply moved by the workers' revolutionary spirit in striving to change China's backwardness in the pipe-bending technique. He conscientiously studied the spirit of the working class in daring to blaze the trail and making revolution on the one hand and brought the role of his theoretical knowledge into play on the other. He discussed and designed things together with the workers, and after more than 500 experiments under arduous conditions, he finally trial-manufactured with success a unit of semi-conductor, intermediate-frequency pipe-bending machine which was small in size and high in quality and called for little investment, thus blazing a new trail for the pipe-bending technique.

Seeing the transformation of the engineering and technical personnel, the workers jubilantly declared: "The 'three-in-one combination' organization is good and indispensable to socialist construction and it enables the intellectuals to take on a new look."

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REVOLUTION AND PRODUCTION

The Situation of the Vigorous Development of the Revolution and Production Is Excellent in Sinkiang

- the masses of armymen and civilians strive to make living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary three-in-one combination are ever more consolidated with each passing day, and the movement for struggle-criticism-transformation is gradually developing in depth

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 20, 1970)

(NCNA Urumchi, April 19) With the revolutionary people of all nationalities in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and the masses of PLA commanders and fighters stationed in Sinkiang holding high the banner of unity and victory of the "9th Congress," striving to make living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and firmly implementing and carrying out to the letter Chairman Mao's great strategic policies of "Heighten our vigilance, defend the fatherland" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and the various militant tasks advanced by the "9th Congress" of the Party, the revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary three-in-one combination are ever more consolidated with each passing day, the movement for struggle-criticism-transformation is gradually developing in depth, and the situation of the revolution and production is excellent throughout Sinkiang.

The great call "Unite for greater victories" issued by the great leader Chairman Mao at the "9th Congress" of the Party has greatly inspired the revolutionary people of all nationalities in Sinkiang. After the "9th Congress" of the Party, the revolutionary committees at all levels and the PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams have led the revolutionary people of all nationalities to whip up within the confines of Sinkiang on an unprecedented scale a new upsurge of the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

During the year, more and more study courses of various types in Mao Tse-tung's thought have been run with greater and greater success in the cities and towns, rural areas and pastoral areas. Many activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, five-good workers, five-good commune members have emerged among the revolutionary masses.

In Ili, Tashkent and the Kazakh grassland of Aerhtai area, the masses of herdsmen regard Chairman Mao's precious red books as the root of life. They read and apply them every day. Even the lone herdsmen deep in the mountains make consistent and untiring efforts to run study courses in Mao Tse-tung's thought. Wherever they go, they bring there the good style of making living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, quite a number of places have also carried out the "regularization of three kinds of education": education in the struggle in line, class education and education in the continuation of the revolution. By way of intensive study, the broad masses of the people have profoundly come to understand that closely following Chairman Mao means victory. But for Chairman Mao, China, the Party and the people of all nationalities would not be as they are today. The people are resolved to be loyal forever to Chairman Mao, to study conscientiously and in depth Chairman Mao's books, to carry out honestly and unreservedly every instruction of Chairman Mao's, and to take what Chairman Mao's says as the highest criterion.

In response to Chairman Mao's great call, "Unite for greater victories," the revolutionary people of all nationalities in Sinkiang consciously combated self and criticized revisionism in all types of study courses in Mao Tse-tung's thought, overcame bourgeois factionalism, strengthened the Party spirit of the proletariat, and caused the waves of the revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary three-in-one combination to rise higher and higher. At present, revolutionary committees have been universally set up in 81 hsien and municipalities all over Sinkiang. The people of all nationalities warmly support and firmly back up the new revolutionary committees, and there is the scene of unity and fighting everywhere.

By closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, energetically grasping the key link of class struggle and leading the broad revolutionary masses to launch an all-out attack against the class enemies in the political, economic, ideological and cultural spheres and to hit steadily, accurately and fiercely at a handful of class enemies, the revolutionary committees at all levels have won one victory after another. After dragging out a handful of hidden class enemies, some units with "outstanding, big and difficult problems" have quickly changed their look. The broad revolutionary masses have this to say: "Once we energetically grasp the class struggle and do things according to Chairman Mao's instructions, nothing is difficult."

In the class struggle launched in all spheres, the revolutionary people of all nationalities have taken the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as the sharp weapon for making intensive criticism and repudiation of the subversion and sabotage of imperialism and social-imperialism, of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line carried out by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Sinkiang, of the reactionary "theory of many centers, that is, no center," the mountain stronghold mentality, sectarianism, the small group mentality, and anarchism, and of the capitalist tendencies in society.

In conjunction with the situation of the class struggle and the ideological realities of the masses, by studying Chairman Mao's instructions, criticizing and repudiating Liu Shao-ch'i's fallacies, wiping out the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i, and turning the battlefield of revolutionary mass criticism into a classroom for the living study and application of Mao

Tse-tung's thought, many units have energetically set in motion the intensive development of the mass movement for struggle, criticism and transformation.

The army cherishes the people, the people support the army, and the army and the people are united as one. In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Support the government and cherish the people," the masses of PLA officers and men stationed in Sinkiang energetically support and protect the revolutionary committees at all levels, warmly cherish the broad revolutionary masses, conscientiously study the advanced experience of Unit 8341, firmly adhere to the "three principles" and the "nine alikes" and correctly deal with the broad masses "on an even keel like holding a bowl of water." The people of all nationalities cherish with boundless warmth their own armed forces and energetically support and help them "support agriculture, industry and the Left," "exercise military control and give military training." The broad masses of armymen and the people are close to and are not estranged from each other. Sharpening their vigilance a hundredfold, they are at all times ready to smash all conspiratorial and subversive activities of the class enemies at home and abroad, consolidate the proletarian dictatorship, and defend the western frontier of the socialist fatherland, thus erecting a great wall of iron.

The excellent situation marked by the vigorous development of the revolution in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region has brought an excellent situation to production. The revolutionary workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and poverty-stricken herdsmen of all nationalities fighting on all fronts north and south of the T'ienshan Mountains are "grasping the revolution, and promoting production and other kinds of work and preparedness against war" with a high revolutionary fighting spirit.

This year, the workers of all nationalities in Sinkiang have continuously established new production records, and the output of such principal industrial products as pig iron, steel, steel products, coal, petroleum, electric power, cotton yarn and cloth has registered sustained and big rises month after month. In March, the output of steel and pig iron was respectively 33 percent and 34 percent higher than the February output, the coal output was 78 percent higher, and the output of steel products doubled that of the February output.

In the broad rural and pastoral areas, everywhere is seething with enthusiasm, and there is the bustling scene of unity and fighting everywhere. This year, spring farming of good quality has got going earlier and at a faster rate than last year in the autonomous region. At the Alpine region in North Sinkiang and on the Pamir Plateau known as the "roof of the world" in South Sinkiang, the flower of Tachai is blooming everywhere, and every hsien in Sinkiang is a living model of self-reliance and hard struggle. On the basis of the bumper harvest reaped in animal husbandry last year, the herdsmen of all nationalities in the broad pastoral areas present are cheerfully moving on to the spring grazing ground and are engaged in the delivery

of spring lambs. The pastoral production of this year is better than past years. The animals lose less fat and there is less premature birth. More than 90 percent of the lambs are able to survive.

The revolutionary people of all nationalities are resolved to win greater victory in industrial and agricultural production this year and to win glory for the great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist fatherland.

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LENIN CENTENARY

People in China Commemorate Centenary of Birth of Great Lenin and, Under Guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, Resolve to Overthrow US Imperialism, Soviet Revisionism and All Reaction

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1970)

commemorations were held today in peking, capital of our great socialist motherland, and in other parts of china for the centenary of the birth of lenin, the great leader of the international communist movement and the great teacher of the proletariat and all oppressed peoples of the world.

the chinese people in their hundreds of millions warmly praised the great lenin for his magnificent contributions to the world proletarian revolutionary cause. at the same time, they indignantly denounced the khrushchov-brezhnev renegade clique for its towering crime of betraying leninism and the october revolution and of restoring capitalism in the soviet union, the world's first socialist state founded by lenin. the revolutionary masses expressed the determination that under the guidance of invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought they would form a most extensive united front with the people of the world, establish with them a militant fraternal friendship on the basis of proletarian internationalism and wage a courageous struggle for the overthrow of u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and all reaction.

on this occasion of historic significance, the people of all nationalities in china warmly hailed our great leader chairman mao for winning one great victory after another by applying and developing marxism-leninism, drawing on the experience of the october socialist revolution and applying these to the concrete practice of the chinese revolution.

today, national and local newspapers throughout china devoted the full front page to a big photograph of the great lenin, and printed in red a quotation from stalin, the great marxist-leninist: "leninism is marxism of the era of imperialism and of the proletarian revolution." they all carried an important article by the editorial departments of the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily", which is entitled "leninism or social-imperialism? -- in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of the great lenin."

they also carried photographs showing lenin's revolutionary activities under the title "lenin -- the great revolutionary teacher of the proletariat."

peking was in a revolutionary atmosphere today. in tienanmen square were huge portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin. a huge portrait of our great leader chairman mao hung on the tienanmen gate. red lanterns appeared high on the rostrum. red flags flew everywhere in the city. photographs of lenin, the great revolutionary teacher of the proletariat, were displayed in pictorial exhibition show cases along the streets. cinemas, factories and mines and other organizations today showed the revolutionary feature films "lenin in october" and "lenin in 1918". brilliant lights illuminated the main thoroughfare across the city and the contour of tall buildings.

activities went on in many factories, schools, government organizations, army units and rural people's communes in the capital in commemoration of the centenary of lenin's birth. the masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, who have a profound esteem for lenin, paid warm tribute to his great revolutionary theory and practice. they conscientiously studied and grasped chairman mao's important instructions carried in the important article "leninism or social-imperialism?". using marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as a sharp weapon, they laid bare and repudiated the reactionary nature of soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the towering crimes it had committed.

workers of the capital iron and steel company declared: "on this occasion of commemorating lenin's birth, we iron and steel workers are filled with happiness when we think of the fact that we have our great leader chairman mao with us. the handful of capitalist-roaders in the soviet union have betrayed leninism and the dictatorship of the proletariat and have restored capitalism in an all-round way. this historical lesson makes us see more clearly the greatness and correctness of chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. it makes us understand that the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao himself is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism. we must hold the great banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought still higher, keep the whole world in view while working at our own posts, and produce more and better steel, so as to make still greater contributions to the great struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction."

the revolutionary workers of the peking chemical experimental works regarded this date of commemoration as a fighting day. at the meeting held in their newly-built soda-ash shop, they indignantly denounced the counter-revolutionary crimes committed by soviet revisionist social-imperialism. they voiced their determination to go on bringing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work into play and commemorate the centenary of the birth of the great lenin with concrete action.

the cadres and members of the huangtukang people's commune on the outskirts of the capital said: "the renegades khrushchov and brezhnev have betrayed leninism and restored capitalism in the soviet union. these new tsars lord it over the soviet people and enforce social-fascism. where there is oppression there is resistance. the heroic soviet people will not let the new tsars go unpunished exclamation"

the commanders and fighters of the ninth company of a p.l.a. unit standing guard at tienanmen square held a meeting in front of the tienanmen gate. they sharply criticized the soviet revisionist renegade clique and furiously denounced its towering crimes in accelerating the militarization of the national economy and pushing social-militarism. they made this pledge: "we are ready at all times to wipe out any aggressor who dares to intrude exclamation"

on the campus of peking university there were many streamers reading: "down with the brezhnev renegade clique exclamation" and "down with u.s. imperialism exclamation down with soviet revisionist social-imperialism exclamation down with all reaction exclamation" the revolutionary teachers and students were unanimous in declaring that

khrushchov, the renegade from leninism, had fallen and the rule of brezhnev, khrushchov the second, would not last long either and that the death-knell was tolling for imperialism and social-imperialism.

commemoration activities went on extensively in factories, government institutions, schools and rural people's communes in shanghai, tientsin, kwangchow, shenyang, wuhan, chengtu, sian and other cities. many cities, including rural people's communes on their outskirts, were decorated with huge streamers reading: "hail the centenary of the birth of the great lenin exclamation" "workers of all countries, unite exclamation" "long live great marxism exclamation" "long live great leninism exclamation" "long live great mao tsetung thought exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and fight to overthrow u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and all reaction exclamation"

a revolutionary militant atmosphere pervaded shanghai, a city with a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle. big streamers were put up in the downtown districts, including the nanking road, the huaihai road, the yenan road and the bund.

today, the brilliant day of commemoration of lenin's birth, the workers and other revolutionary people in shanghai reviewed the triumphant advance of the chinese revolution led by our great leader chairman mao along the course charted by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. they all reached this conclusion: "the victory of the great october socialist revolution and of the chinese people's revolution most eloquently proves that the banner of leninism is invincible. chairman mao has inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism with genius, creatively and comprehensively and has brought it to a higher and completely new stage." shanghai's workers all agreed to this: "china's khrushchov liu shao-chi has been thrown into the garbage bin of history by the chinese people armed with mao tsetung thought. and brezhnev, khrushchov the second, is also bound to be swept onto the garbage heap of history by the heroic soviet people of all nationalities who have behind them a revolutionary tradition."

the workers and other revolutionary people in shanghai were fired with revolutionary enthusiasm after repeatedly studying the important article by the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily". they pledged to exert still greater efforts to study and apply in a living way chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, speed up the revolutionization of their thinking, vigorously grasp revolution and promote production so as to make new and still greater contributions in support of the revolution of the oppressed people and nations of the world.

in tientsin, the workers and other revolutionary people recalled our great leader chairman mao's teaching "that the masses of the soviet people and of party members and cadres are good, that they desire revolution and that revisionist rule will not last long." they expressed confidence that although the fruits of the october socialist revolution had been thrown away by the soviet revisionist renegade clique, the great soviet people, educated by the great lenin, would not allow the new tsars to sit on their backs for long. veteran workers at santiaoshih, an industrial district in tientsin, said: "we are extremely indignant with brezhnev and company who have brought so much damage and disgrace to the homeland of lenin. we chinese workers will join the soviet people in a resolute struggle to overthrow the soviet revisionist new tsars."

the revolutionary workers of many shenyang factories, including the metallurgical plant, the electrical wire and cable factory and the glass factory, said that the great october socialist revolution led by the great lenin opened up a new era in history. applying marxism-leninism, our great leader chairman mao solved in a creative way the fundamental problems of the chinese revolution and led the chinese people in winning the great victory of the people's revolution. they said that the chinese working class was determined to continue to hold high the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, form a broad united front with the people of the soviet union and the revolutionary people throughout the world, deal crusning blows to imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, so as to make their due contribution to the liberation of all mankind.

revolutionary workers in kwangchow declared: "we have nothing but hatred and contempt for imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. we are resolved to take the liberation of all mankind as our duty. our working posts are the fighting posts against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. we are determined to unite closely with the people of all countries and smash the old world to pieces exclamation"

with highest respect for the great lenin, the armymen and civilians in chengtu reviewed the excellent situation of the world revolution. full of confidence, they noted that the article by the editorial departments of the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" carried our great leader chairman mao's important instructions, which most penetratingly revealed the class nature of soviet revisionist social-imperialism and pointed out the historical law of its inevitable doom. they said that this had greatly enhanced the fighting morale of the chinese people, the soviet people and the revolutionary people of the world and dampened the arrogance of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

the revolutionary workers and cadres of the wuhan iron and steel company, the wuhan heavy machine tools plant and other plants said that it was imperative conscientiously to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, raise the understanding of class struggle and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. they were determined to commemorate lenin, the great teacher of the world proletarian revolution, with concrete actions in making still better achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production.

the revolutionary masses in sian indignantly condemned the crimes of the khrushchov-brezhnev renegade clique in usurping the leadership of the soviet party and government and staging a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of tsaoyuan (date orchard) in yenan gathered in the rain, listening to the broadcast of this important article "leninism or social-imperialism?". they said that during the difficult years of the war of resistance to japanese aggression and the subsequent war of liberation, they and the people of the whole country, with millet and rifles, drove the japanese fascist brigands out of china and defeated the kuomintang reactionaries backed by u.s. imperialism, thanks to the wise leadership of chairman mao. they pointed out that today soviet revisionist social-imperialism, like u.s. imperialism, had become an arch criminal ready to launch a world war. they pledged: "we revolutionary people of yenan will carry forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, enhance our vigilance, make all necessary preparations and be ready at all times to deal resolute blows at any enemy who dares to start a war of aggression."

TEXTILES

New Linen Mill in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Apr. 22, 1970)

firmly carrying out chairman mao's great principles of self-reliance and hard work, the revolutionary workers of the yinchuan linen mill in the ningsia hui autonomous region completed building their mill and have started production. completed in the past two years, the mill project had been held up for eight years because of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

the decision to build this mill in ningsia was taken in 1958. from the moment the preparatory work began, the handful of capitalist-roaders in ningsia made frantic efforts to push liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises. they preached the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. they wanted to transplant foreign designs wholesale and to import all the equipment. bearing no relation to actual conditions, the whole plant was showy, foreign and over-elaborate. when the plan proved unfeasible, they abandoned the idea of building a linen mill altogether, despite strong opposition from the workers. as a result, a great deal of manpower and material was wasted.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and decided to build the linen mill at an earliest possible date by taking the road of self-reliance and hard work.

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, construction of the mill began anew on a sandy plot of land at the foot of the holan mountain. in a mass movement, the linen mill workers took part in the building. this ensured fast and good work. breaking with conventions, the linen mill workers did preparatory work before the building workers arrived. they said that in order to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, it was necessary for everyone to take part. "we will do any work that helps get the mill built faster," they added. in a short time, they dug the foundation pit, built the roads, prepared a yard for building material and brought in the equipment.

there were difficulties in installing the equipment. but the workers were confident that so long as the masses were mobilized and relied on and displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, all difficulties could be surmounted. they pooled their wisdom, combined indigenous methods with modern ones, and themselves assembled and installed the 60 and more pieces of equipment. this saved 360,000 yuan in state investment.

the mill was built and production started last year. it fulfilled its annual production plan 95 days ahead of schedule. it fulfilled the first quarter's production target this year six days ahead of schedule. total output value during this period was 30 per cent more than during the fourth quarter of last year.

SHIP-BUILDING

New 15,000-Ton Tanker Launched in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1970)

a new 15,000-ton tanker named "taching no. 29" designed by china and built entirely of chinese-made rolled steel was recently launched at the hungchi (red flag) shipyard in china.

the workers of the hungchi shipyard themselves designed and built this tanker, the third over 10,000-ton class they have built. they were encouraged by the spirit of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party and determined to implement chairman mao's great strategic principle of self-reliance and hard struggle.

in the course of building the "taching no. 29", the ship builders conscientiously summed up their experience in building the previous two big tankers and repeatedly studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the brilliant documents of the ninth party congress. this heightened their enthusisam in grasping revolution and promoting production and resulted in speeding up the building of the tanker. in building the stern, which involved rather complicated technique, the revolutionary committee of the shipyard and other leading departments concerned took the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" as their guide, persevered in putting proletarian politics in command and launched a vigorous mass movement. they eventually overcame the technical difficulties and working efficiency rose twofold. to ensure that the tanker would be launched on time, the welders stuck to their post braving snowstorms and solved various problems to do high quality welding.

following chairman mao's teaching "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level", the workers launched a mass campaign for technical innovations and technical revolution. many new techniques, technological processes and equipment were devised that not only helped build the "taching no. 29" with greater, faster, better and more economical results but also created favourable conditions for advancing china's shipbuilding industry.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Lapis Lazuli Carving Works Built with Chinese Assistance Inaugurated in Kabul

(NCNA-English Kabul, Apr. 22, 1970)

a ceremony to inaugurate the afghan lapis lazuli carving works built with chinese assistance was held here yesterday by the afghan government.

present at the ceremony were afghan minister of mines and industries amanullah mansuri, deputy minister of mines and industries abdul kuduz majid and other high-ranking officials of the ministry.

hsieh pang-chih, chinese ambassador to afghanistan, and officials of the chinese embassy were also present at the ceremony.

all the members of the chinese technical work team for passing on the art of lapis lazuli carving and all the afghan students at the lapis lazuli carving works attended the ceremony.

afghan minister of mines and industries amanullah mansuri and chinese ambassador hsieh pang-chih spoke at the ceremony. they expressed congratulations on the success of technical cooperation between the two countries and wished further consolidation and development of the friendship between the two peoples.

after the ceremony, the guests visited the carving works and saw the exhibits.

lapis lazuli is a precious stone. chinese technical personnel arrived in afghanistan in 1967 to pass on technical know-how in lapis lazuli carving. with the assistance of the chinese technicians, the afghan students have basically mastered the art of carving and are able to design and make an assortment of exquisite pieces.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Charge D'Affaires A.I. in Peking Gives Cocktail Party Marking Giron Beach Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1970)

mauro garcia triana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cuban embassy in china, today gave a cocktail party to mark the ninth anniversary of the victory scored by the cuban people in repulsing the invasion by u.s. imperialist mercenaries at giron beach.

present were lo kuei-po, vice-foreign minister, shen chien, president of the china-cuba friendship association, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

members of the diplomatic corps in peking were also present.

MALAYSIA

Malayan National Liberation Army Attacks Patrol of Rahman-Razak Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1970)

the malayan national liberation army scored a fresh victory in perak state, north malaya, on april 20 in a courageous attack on a patrol of the rahman-razak puppet clique.

according to a singapore press report, a unit of the malayan national liberation army launched a surprise attack on a patrol of the rahman-razak puppet clique in an area near kroh, perak, on april 20. another reactionary patrol in the vicinity went to the rescue but suffered from a fierce attack of the national liberation army. the liberation fighters killed seven enemy troops and wounded two others.

the courageous attack of the malayan national liberation army struck fear into the hearts of the rahman-razak clique, which hurriedly turned to the reactionary thanom clique of thailand for "emergency" assistance.

after scoring the victory, the national liberation army unit moved away in safety.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1970)

mohamed abdallahi ould kharchy, ambassador of the islamic republic of mauritania to china, left his post for home today.

CHINA AND SUDAN

New Chinese Ambassador to Sudan Leaves Peking for His Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1970)

yang shou-cheng, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the democratic republic of the sudan, left here by plane today for his post.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Embassy in Dar Es Salaam Gives Farewell Reception for Chinese Surveying and Designing Team

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Apr. 22, 1970)

chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung gave a farewell reception here yesterday evening in honour of the chinese surveying and designing team which is leaving for home after completing the surveying of the tanzanian section of the tanzania-zambia railway.

among more than 170 guests present at the reception were tanzania's minister of state for regional administration and rural development p.a. kisumo; minister of state for foreign affairs s. mnando; minister for national education c.y. mgonja; national executive secretary of the tanganyika african national union pius msekwa; parliamentary secretary of the ministry of agriculture, food and cooperatives g.b. rusimbi; principal secretary of the ministry of economic affairs and development planning j.d. namfua; principal secretary of the ministry of communications, transport and labour f.k. burengelo; commissioner of police h. aziz; and other high officials of the tanzanian government.

also present were zambian high commissioner in tanzania s.c. mukando; tanzania-zambia railway authority executive officer l.e. kawesha and deputy executive officer h.l.d. chopeta; and other tanzanian officials working together with chinese surveying and designing sub-teams.

present at the reception were also counsellor of the chinese embassy here chou po-ping; chinese economic representative wang tsung-min; chinese commercial representative wang pu-yun; leader of the chinese working team assisting the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway; and others.

the great significance of the tanzania-zambia railway project in supporting the revolutionary struggle of the african people against imperialism and colonialism was stressed by a number of friends at the reception.

many tanzanian friends expressed heartfelt thanks to the chinese personnel of the surveying and designing team for coming from afar to help tanzania in her construction and praised their work highly.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

US

American Students Demonstrate Against Maxwell Taylor, Executioner in Aggressive War Against Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1970)

in a protest action against u.s. imperialism's aggression in viet nam yesterday, a group of progressive american students at monmouth college, new jersey, compelled maxwell taylor, executioner in the war of aggression against viet nam, to give up his attempt to make a reactionary speech there, according to a report reaching here.

m. taylor, former chairman of the u.s. joint chiefs of staff who has suffered shameful defeats at the hands of the vietnamese people, arrived at monmouth college yesterday evening, ready to make reactionary propaganda on u.s. aggression in viet nam. but just when he was about to wag his tongue, dozens of students rushed to the platform, called him a "killer" and stopped him from speaking. the meeting hall was thrown into chaos.

ten minutes later, taylor, whose hands were stained with the blood of the vietnamese people, tried to resume his speech but he was interrupted by boos. he left the college in dismay.

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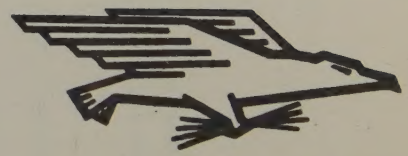

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